

**Sheikh dies with wife and baby as Israelis avenge murder of soldiers**

# Hezbollah chief killed in gunship raid on car

FROM AL JABER IN BEIRUT  
AND RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

**SHEIKH** Abbas Mousawi, the most senior Hezbollah leader, was killed yesterday when Israeli helicopter gunships blasted his motorcade in southern Lebanon.

The sheikh's wife, infant son and at least five bodyguards also died when his bullet-proof Mercedes was destroyed by seven guided missiles fired on a seven-car convoy passing through Tafaha, 22 miles southeast of Beirut.

The convoy was made up of Range-Rovers and a Mercedes car that was carrying Sheikh Mousawi, aged 39, back to his base in Beirut from a fundamentalist rally in the village of Jibchiet, 50 miles further south.

The attack came as the culmination of a series of Israeli air raids to avenge the killing of three Israeli soldiers in an Arab assault on a military camp in northern Israel on Friday.

At dawn yesterday, the Israeli air force blasted Palestinian guerrilla bases in south Lebanon. At least four Lebanese civilians were killed and 10 Palestinians wounded in

raids which began when bombers hit the sprawling refugee camp at Ain el-Hilweh in the city of Sidon. Simultaneously, helicopters fired rockets at the Rashidiyah refugee camp near the city of Tyre.

In the ambush on the sheikh, witnesses said that the Israeli helicopters followed the motorcade through the roads of south Lebanon before hitting each car with guided missiles. The helicopters then used heavy machine guns to comb the site and finish off on the survivors.

Hezbollah, in mourning its leader, said last night the ultimate target of the Israeli attack was the Islamic resistance against Israel and Hezbollah (the Party of God).

The scholar Abbas Mousawi died along with his wife and infant son and some bodyguards while serving God. His motorcade was the target of a specific Israeli Zionist aggression that targeted through his person the Islamic resistance and Hezbollah nation, the Party of God's radio said.

Hezbollah officials said that Sheikh Mousawi usually used decoy cars to mislead assassins during his travels around Lebanon. It appears that the Israeli air force was tipped off on the motorcade.

An Israeli defence force spokesman said that the initial air attacks early yesterday were targeted at positions belonging to Fatah, the mainstream PLO movement loyal to Yasser Arafat, and the organisation accused of launching on Friday the most daring and bloody operation in four years against the Israeli army.

As the families of the three Israeli victims buried their dead, Israeli security forces were engaged in the second day of their hunt for the Palestinian attackers, who are believed to have crossed into Israel on foot armed with knives, axes and a pitchfork.

According to the survivors, the Palestinians overpowered and killed the sentry on guard



Mourner: an Israeli soldier outside his tent at the camp where three of his comrades were stabbed to death



Victim: Sheikh Mousawi, killed in revenge attack

The fourth man, an Israeli army corporal, was the camp's commander. Most of the troops were on weekend leave.

The incident caused a political backlash in Israel. Tzahi Hanegbi, Likud rightwinger, demanded the death penalty for acts of terrorism. Dov Shilansky, Speaker of the Knesset, suggested that Israel reconsider its involvement in the peace talks, due to resume in Washington on February 24.

The question is likely to be raised again this week when the ruling Likud party and the main opposition Labour party are expected to elect their leaders for this summer's election, and the key issues of peace and security will again dominate the campaign. At yesterday's weekly

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Army's wounds, page 7

**Bush stumbles at start line**

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE New Hampshire primary reached a riveting climax at the weekend, with President Bush campaigning furiously to ward off Patrick Buchanan's conservative challenge and Paul Tsongas surging ahead of an embattled Bill Clinton in the Democratic race.

With the nation's crucial first primary tomorrow, two polls yesterday show Mr Bush as the man who reneged on his 1988 "No New Taxes" pledge, claimed his president's economic recovery package omits the \$500-per-child tax exemption he promised the middle-classes in his State of the Union speech.

Neither suggested Mr Bush would achieve a victory sufficient to kill off his opponent's candidacy, and the White House worry is that angry Republicans who have embraced Mr Buchanan are more likely to vote than those

who support Mr Bush more than conviction. Mr Bush, claiming that with Gulf and Cold War victories he had "turned this world around," produced again his cry: "You go to the polls not to register a protest vote, but to elect a president of the United States."

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## Tories face week of black Thursdays

BY ROBIN OAKLEY AND COLIN NARBROUGH

THE government is facing a bleak week of economic statistics as Labour seeks to intensify its efforts to destroy the Conservative reputation for economic competence. Last week's "Black Thursday" is to be followed by a dark grey Monday to Friday which will aid Labour's blitz, designed to destroy the benefits of any budget tax cuts before they are reached.

Government sources were yesterday forecasting good news from today's CBI survey of distributive trades, saying that the January figures would show retail sales up on a year ago, with motor traders reporting their best increase since July 1990. But the City and the Opposition will be sceptical: the figures are compared with January 1991, when sales were depressed by the Gulf war.

The CBI figures will be followed by disclosure tomorrow of the government's increased borrowing needs and retail sales data on Wednesday showing little improvement. On Thursday, official figures will confirm that output fell last year by around 2.5 per cent, the worst one-year drop since the 1930s. Ministers insisted that there would be better news to come from forward-looking statistics and that the economy was "poised for recovery".

The series of economic shocks is beginning to show through in the opinion polls. In a Harris poll of women for today's *Daily Express*, conducted last Thursday and Friday, Labour had a five-point lead. At the last election, the

Conservatives did better among women voters than among men.

Two earlier polls, one by Harris for the *Observer* and the other an ICM poll for the *Sunday Express*, put the parties neck and neck. The Harris poll, conducted last Wednesday and Thursday, put support at Labour 40 per cent, Conservatives 39 and Liberal Democrat 15. The ICM poll, with fieldwork on Friday, put Conservatives at 40, Labour 39 and Liberal Democrats 16. Labour were last night hailing the results as a swifter-than-expected public reaction to the latest unemployment figures, mortgage repossessions and poor company results.

Labour will stage another Commons debate on the recession on Wednesday. Neil Kinnock and his colleagues, aware that public favour for their stance on health and education is not enough to win an election, have switched their strategy to concentrating on the government's economic record.

Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, sought meanwhile to counter the gloom by issuing figures showing that there was plenty of money to be spent if people chose to spend it.

Peter Lilley, trade secretary, said that, over the past 10 years, output had gone up by a quarter, investment by a

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## Finders can keep their goldfinger fortunes

BY ALAN HAMILTON

ON THE scale of serendipity, having a complete stranger toss fistfuls of gold coins over your garden wall ranks close to having the man from Littlewoods ring your doorbell. On the scale of improbability, a seven-figure win on the pools is marginally the likelier.

Last September an anonymous benefactor in an overcoat and trilby hat strolled around Portsmouth casting handfuls of sovereigns, double sovereigns, krugerrands and other glistening coinage apparently willy-nilly into suburban gardens. Today those 40 householders honest enough to have handed in their peculiar windfalls have been invited to the local police station to be told they may keep them.

Residents who scrabbled in the shrubbery at the sight of the golden rain recovered amounts between £200 and £10,000. Mrs Irene Collins, aged 33,

whose garden yielded the largest amount, said yesterday on learning that she could keep her find that, unlike the stock response of pools millionaires, it would certainly change her life. She was recently made redundant from her job at a defence factory, and could now afford to retrain at a local college, as well as installing a new kitchen, and bathroom.

Thanks to an eyewitness who saw the benefactor at work, police believe they have discovered the identity of the man who came to be known as "Goldfinger" at the time of his strangely charitable deeds. He is thought to be a retired merchant seaman in his 80s who lives in the area, a widower with no family. Detective Sergeant Keith Davis of Portsmouth police said yesterday that he had interviewed the man they were convinced was responsible, were satisfied that the money had not been stolen, and that he had given it away of his own free

will. "The only link we can find is that the ladies of the houses where the coins were found are all attractive. He is a lovely old gentleman, who for some reason has decided to get rid of this money — although he won't admit it. Although he did tell us he had given coins away in the past."

Using their skill, judgment and experience, the police have come to the conclusion that, if a total of £20,000 was handed in by honest citizens, the old seadog probably cast at least £40,000 around the Portsmouth shrubbery.

They have satisfied themselves that Goldfinger does not want the money back. But just in case he ever changes his mind, all today's claimants will be asked to sign an indemnity absolving the Portsmouth police from any responsibility. The old seadog, meanwhile, has put a cross in the box marked "no publicity", and his identity remains a secret. Just as well, for his own sake.



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## Tories and Labour remain neck and neck after weekend polls

LIKE any batch of polls, this weekend's have given an exaggerated impression of flux.

The Gallup/Daily Telegraph poll put the Conservatives 2.5 points ahead, the Harris/Observer poll put Labour 1 point ahead, and the ICM/Sunday Express poll, conducted only after Thursday's gloomy economic news, restored the Conservatives to a 1 point lead.

Forget the headlines and hype. Sampling error alone explains these slight variations. In a standard poll of 1,000 to 1,500 respondents, estimates of Conservative and Labour support are subject to an error margin of plus or minus 3 percentage

points. In the 32 polls conducted since October, Tory support has remained between 38 and 42 per cent in all but one and Labour support between 37 and 43 per cent in all but three.

The clear message is that

the Conservatives and Labour have been at level pegging since the autumn party conferences

is "no change". The only change of substance is the Liberal Democrats, from 14 per cent last month to 16 per cent so far this month. They probably benefited from the publicity surrounding Paddy Ashdown's admission of an affair.

Their improved vote has coincided with a sharper fall in the Conservative than Lab-

our vote, contrary to the over-touted idea that they tend to advance at the expense of Labour. They may be picking up the votes of Conservatives disillusioned by the continuing recession.

Twenty-four of the 32 polls since October point to a hung parliament. On this month's polls, assuming a national uniform swing, the election result would be Conservative 309, Labour 305, Liberal Democrats 14, Nationalists 6, Irish Unionists 13, Other 13, 4: an almost complete stalemate in which neither main party could form a government alone or with any one minor party. Gerald Kaufman's assertion yester-

day that "Labour is well ahead" was made without evidence or explanation. For various technical reasons — the non-registration of poll-tax avoiders, the under-polling of the very elderly, the Conservative bias among respondents refusing to declare their vote intention, and the expatriate vote — the polls are probably slightly underestimating Conservative support.

Some commentators have noted that Gallup polls tend to place Labour support lower — and Liberal Democrat support higher — than other polls, probably because Gallup asks the vote intention question after asking respon-

Month	No of polls	Cons maj	Con	Lab	Lib Dem	Other
Nov	9	-1.3	40.1	41.3	14.8	3.8
Dec	5	-2.1	40.0	42.1	13.4	4.5
Jan	12	0.5	41.0	40.5	14.3	4.2
Feb*	6	-0.4	39.3	39.8	16.1	4.8
to date						

dents to assess the three party leaders. It is true that if Gallup is excluded from the polls of polls, Labour has been consistently ahead, albeit by tiny margins. However, Gallup's sequence of questions might reflect campaign conditions more realistically than the other polls and thus produce the most accurate estimates. Moreover, NOP has tended to place Labour support higher than other polls, especially since last month, thus cancelling out the "Gallup effect". Conservative strategists

seem to assume that the government can pick up the vital extra 2 to 3 points during the campaign. However, the historical record is not encouraging: although governments usually recover from the campaign, no government since 1951 has improved its lead (or reduced the opposition's) once the campaign has begun.

The government's single remaining card for an April 9 election appears to be the Budget. How far the polls are already reflecting people's expectations of tax cuts is impossible to say.

Ivor Crewe is professor of government at the University of Essex.

TED BATH

## Lib Dems would freeze charge on prescriptions

BY JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A FREEZE on prescription and dental charges will be presented by Paddy Ashdown today as a key plank of the Liberal Democrats' health policy, which is also expected to pledge an overhaul of medical training and reform of the "19th century consultant-led system".

The policy document, which will be launched by Mr Ashdown at St Thomas's Hospital, London, is likely to promise to reduce prescription charges over time, and to raise health spending annually in real terms to cover demographic growth. In addition, a Liberal Democrat government would appoint salaried GPs and replace the consultant system with teams of accredited specialists, who will go through a shorter training period.

The party is the first to pledge a freeze on prescription charges, which are to rise by 35p to £3.75 on April 1, a near 20-fold increase since the Tories came into power in 1979. The new document will take the party into the uncharted territory of reducing all health charges and cutting a future Chancellor's annual income. An estimated £778 million will be raised this year from charges for prescriptions, dental treatment and hospital treatment for traffic accident victims.

The document will talk of a "gradual reduction over time" of all NHS levies, without setting a specific timetable or establishing minimum charges. It is also expected that prescription exemptions and reduced "second person tickets" will be extended to a wider range of people.

It proposes to reduce the medical training period to bring Britain in line with other European countries, where doctors train for five to seven years, as opposed to seven to 14. This would be done by creating a single training grade, where doctors would have a lower service commitment but a greater degree of supervision.

Once training was completed, doctors would be accredited as specialists and their names put on a specialist



Country retreat: Paddy Ashdown and Des Wilson with their wives, both called Jane, at Mr Wilson's home in Lincolnshire yesterday

register to which the public would have access. The document is not expected to spell out what would happen to existing consultants, or how much extra manpower would be needed.

The party's proposal for salaried GPs seeks to address unfair workloads and the lack of incentives in some areas. Under the present system, GPs' incomes are linked to list size and the number of clinics. Extra money can be earned through bonus payments linked to the number of cervical smears or immunisation procedures carried out.

Although inner city GPs and those working in deprived areas can get subsidies, they are at a considerable disadvantage, as many

of their patients are homeless or temporary residents. The Liberal Democrats would guarantee these GPs a regular income by giving them an annual salary unrelated to workload. The scheme, which has been introduced in one or two places by the government, is opposed by the British Medical Association, which argues that GPs would be stripped of work incentives, their autonomy, and their freedom to speak for their patients.

The document is also ex-

pected to include proposals to improve health promotion, boost health service pay, improve community health services and devolve management following the creation of regional parliaments.

Although the bill would have no chance of becoming law in the shortened parliament even if it were to win a second reading, significant

## Thatcher may back referendum

BY ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

MARGARET Thatcher is said by friends to be thinking of voting in the Commons on Friday for a private member's bill to provide for a referendum on the Maastricht treaty on European union. Norman Tebbit, the former chairman of the Conservative party, is also expected to back the bill put forward by Richard Shepherd, a Tory backbencher.

Although the bill would have no chance of becoming law in the shortened parliament even if it were to win a second reading, significant

support, or even adherents to the cause, would embarrass the government.

The treaty was signed on Britain's behalf ten days ago by Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and by Francis Maude, the financial secretary to the Treasury, but it requires ratification by national parliaments before coming into effect. Legislation will not go before the British parliament until after the general election.

Although Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, and Mrs Thatcher have

urged a referendum on the Maastricht deal the prime minister has insisted that there is no case for one.

Mrs Thatcher said in the Commons debate before the Maastricht summit: "Anyone who does not consider it [a referendum] has to explain how the voice of the people shall be heard."

Mr Shepherd argues that the ultimate authority for laws in some of the most fundamental areas of nationhood will pass away from the British people under the Maastricht treaties.

The British experts, who have just returned, were officials from the defence ministry and the Aldermaston atomic weapons establishment. A Foreign Office official and a technical expert from British Nuclear Fuels also went. Their mission to Moscow was agreed after the meeting in London last month between John Major and Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president.

The British team of seven officials, led by the defence ministry's principal scientific adviser on nuclear matters, has now drawn up plans to help the Russians. Britain can offer advice on transporting nuclear weapons and reprocessing the nuclear fuel in the warheads. In spite of the changed political climate, the Russian authorities are not expected to invite British or American experts to help take apart the warheads.

If the Russian authorities agree, the British will work with the United States and other Western allies before embarking on the operation. The US senate has already earmarked \$500 million to help with dismantling. The involvement of British Nuclear Fuels indicates that some of the surplus weapons-grade plutonium and uranium now stored in Russia may be reprocessed at the Cumbrian plant, although the former Soviet Union has its own reprocessing facilities.

### Dublin offer

Ireland's new prime minister, Albert Reynolds, yesterday offered to have talks with Ulster unionist leaders. He said in an ITN interview that he could do business with the unionists "anytime". Ivor Stanbrook, chairman of the Conservative backbench Northern Ireland committee, said the biggest contribution Dublin could make was to "renounce its claim of sovereignty" over Ulster.

### GCSE appeal

Head teachers are appealing to the prime minister today not to reduce the amount of course-work that can count towards GCSE qualifications. The National Association of Head Teachers is supporting seven examining bodies, who fear there may be muddle in schools if the government presses ahead immediately with plans announced last November to limit course-work.

### Dearer petrol

The price of a gallon of Esso four-star petrol will rise by 6.4p (1.4p a litre) from today. The move, which means a gallon of four-star will cost 226.8p (49.9p a litre), follows rises by Shell and Texaco announced on Friday.

## MARKS AND SPENCER

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NO OTHER ST MICHAEL WINES ARE INVOLVED IN THIS RECALL.

## Goat puts UK on collision course

BY MICHAEL McCARTHY  
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

A BRITISH proposal to increase protection for a Himalayan wild goat is one of the world's most sought-after hunting trophies may lead to a dispute with Pakistan.

The Pakistani authorities are objecting to a British move to help the markhor, *Capra falconeri*, a Northwest Frontier mountain goat with spectacular spiral horns, which American big-game hunters pay large sums to shoot, and which is increasingly threatened.

At next month's conference in Japan of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Britain will sponsor a resolution which would make the export of markhor trophy heads subject to much more rigorous conditions. In particular, nations allowing their import would have to satisfy themselves first that a proper management regime was in place to conserve the animal.

Pakistan has formally notified Britain that it will not support the proposal, which was labelled "absolutely asinine" by F. Alex Maddox, president of the Shikar-Safari International Foundation, which pays \$45,000 a year to the game department of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier province for the privilege of shooting two markhors a year.

"Our programme has been a tremendous success," he said. "The money has provided guards, patrols, clothes and photographic equipment. There has not been a single animal poached in the area since 1984, and, as a result, a family of snow leopards has returned to feed off them."

He is probably the most desired trophy of all big-



Hunters' prize: the threatened markhor

— believed to be at critically low levels throughout its range, which centres on Pakistan but extends into Afghanistan and the former Soviet Union. European Community estimates consider that each of the three sub-species currently recognised in Pakistan has a population of roughly 400.

The United States is supporting the British proposal, which was made at the request of the convention's animal committee. British officials will discuss the matter with their Pakistani counterparts when the conference opens. The matter is regarded as sensitive, as Britain does not wish to be open to the charge of "cultural imperialism" in telling a Commonwealth country how to run its affairs.

However, general numbers of the animal are be-

## Rise in first class degrees revives fear on standards

BY JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

ANOTHER sharp rise in the number of students awarded first class degrees has revived concern that standards may be slipping in universities.

The increase is even larger than last year's, when universities had to defend themselves against charges of devaluing the currency of the degree. One in 12 university undergraduates took a first.

University statistics published today show a 9 per cent increase in the proportion of firsts in 1989-90, a 22 per cent rise in four years. Polytechnics and colleges registered a similar rise. The proportion remains lower at polytechnics and colleges, but their number of firsts awarded by the Council for National Academic Awards rose 9 per cent.

The greater incidence of firsts in mathematics and science subjects put several of the technological universities close behind Oxford, Bath, Aston, Salford and Loughborough all awarded firsts to

more than 10 per cent of those taking finals in 1989-90. Attempts by some universities to achieve a more even balance between the subjects by awarding more firsts in the humanities and social sciences may be partly responsible for the overall increase.

The statistics, published by the Universities' Funding Council, show income from research and consultancy growing by more than £100 million a year, but some universities still heavily in debt. At £752 million, income from research and consultancy has grown by 83 per cent in four years.

Seven universities had deficits on their recurrent budgets in 1989-90. The price of a gallon of Esso four-star petrol will rise by 6.4p (1.4p a litre) from today. The move, which means a gallon of four-star will cost 226.8p (49.9p a litre), follows rises by Shell and Texaco announced on Friday.

## Lineker talks of suffering faced by sick baby son

By BILL FROST

GARY Lineker, the England football captain, yesterday spoke of the suffering his baby son George faces as he fights against a rare form of leukaemia.

Mr Lineker agreed to discuss the chemotherapy treatment four-month-old George is undergoing, in the hope of helping other children and parents in a similar position.

He also appealed for more blood and bone marrow donors to come forward to help to save young lives.

"George is stable at the moment. To look at him, you wouldn't know he was ill. He is just starting the third course of treatment, which is a bit of a rut. It's very

toxic, very rough," he said. "For example, when we change George's nappy it is possible to be burned, so we have to wear gloves. If you're getting that sort of thing on the outside you can imagine what it does to the children on the inside. They get mouth ulcers and it takes the lining off their stomachs," he told BBC Radio 1.

The baby was admitted to Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, central London, last November, suffering from myeloid leukaemia. Mr Lineker, aged 31, said he and his wife Michelle would not know for five years if the treatment has been successful.

"The doctors give the time limit as five years for the actual cure. They finish the treatment, which in George's case will take six to nine months, and you just hope it doesn't come back. There's always the risk of that."

He went on: "It is not easy talking publicly about the whole thing, but it's important. As parents in the public eye it gives us a chance to help, and I think it would be a shame to miss out on that. A way we can do it is by drawing attention to the things that can help the kids that are in similar situations to George's."

Mr Lineker appealed yesterday for more blood and bone marrow donors. "There's a lot of kids all around the country who need transplants or transfusions. People can help them without actually putting their hands

## Romanian adoption law tested

By RAY CLANCY

A BRITISH couple who want to adopt a second Romanian orphan will arrive in Bucharest today, even though the authorities have postponed a new adoption system for the third time.

Deborah and Alan Fowler, of Hampton Gay, near Oxford, are meeting Romania's national adoption committee, in an attempt to be the first foreign couple to adopt since the Romanian government introduced a law last July that effectively banned orphans from going abroad. Under the law, the natural parents and grandparents of every orphan identified for adoption must be traced first to make sure that the child cannot go back to its natural family.

Many British families who began the adoption process before the law was introduced have found themselves unable to adopt a child they have already seen. Peter Thurnham, Conservative MP for Bolton Northeast, who has just returned from Romania, said yesterday that he has urged the authorities to speed up the process.

During a meeting with Cristina Fulga, the civil servant in charge of the adoption committee's British desk in Bucharest, he raised a number of cases where British couples have been prevented from adopting because of the legislation. "I urged them to give these cases priority and to make a start on re-opening the process as soon as possible," he said.

Mr Thurnham has now been told that it will be the end of April at the earliest before any adoption can go ahead. "I fear that Romanian orphans are going to be spending many more years in institutions," he said.

## Passports lure US tourists

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH tourist officials have linked up with Virgin Atlantic to offer free passports to the 90 per cent of Americans who have never ventured abroad.

Only 25 million Americans, out of 250 million, have a passport and fewer than seven million of these came to Europe last year, one million fewer than in 1990. One deterrent is the cost of an American passport — \$55 (£30) for an adult and \$35 (£19) for children.

The decline in the number of Americans visiting Europe meant that, for the first time in living memory, the the number of Europeans going to America — up by 7 per cent to 7.17 million — exceeded those travellers coming east-

wards. Virgin Atlantic, like all other airlines flying the the North Atlantic, is struggling to fill seats. It believes that, by providing free passports, it will go some way towards overcoming the psychological block many Americans feel about going abroad.

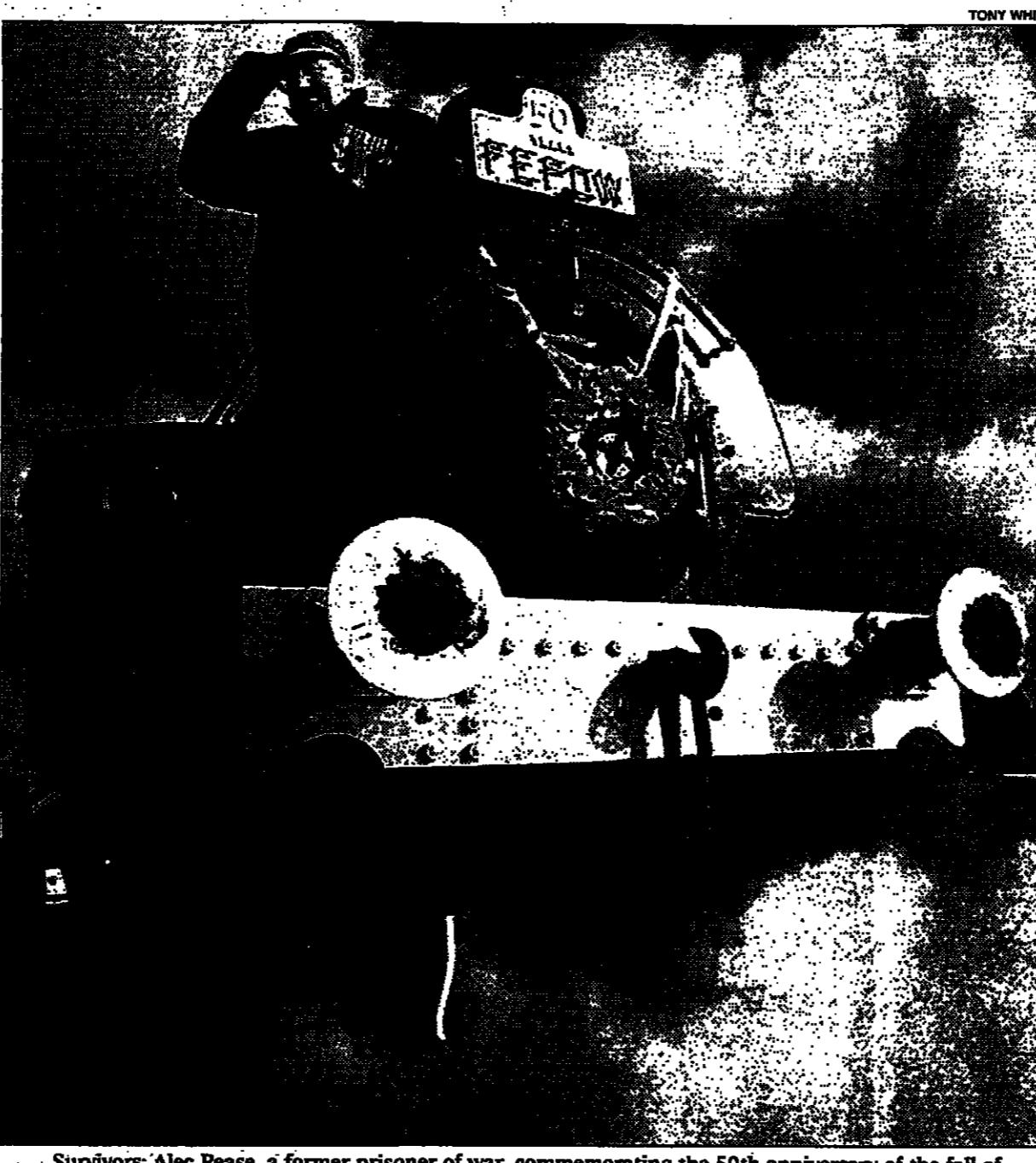
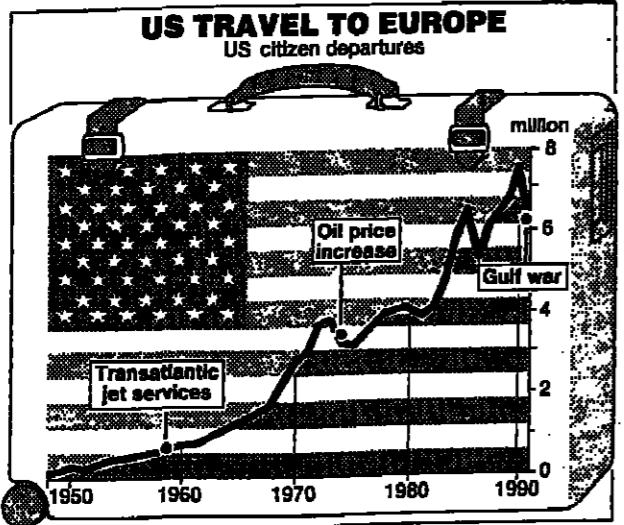
The British Tourist Authority estimates that in 1991, only 2,377,000 Americans visited Britain, compared with well over three million in 1990. They have, therefore, paid half the cost of the Virgin advertisements, which include special offer fares of £189 return between New York or Boston and London.

Travel from the United States to Europe is one of the most sensitive barometers of the world economy and, as the graphic shows, relates closely to the economic climate. In 1948, only 183,000 Americans crossed the Atlantic. The figure rose steadily, apart from a minor dip in 1951, until the oil crisis of 1973. The recession of the early 1980s held back growth until the big increases of 1984 and 1985, which corresponded with the world economic boom.

Americans' notorious fear of flying during any kind of world political crisis or international terrorist threat led to a sharp drop in 1986 after the bombing of Libya, and 1991 saw the biggest fall of all, with a combination of the Gulf war and the world recession.

Now Europe is preparing to woo the Americans with a co-ordinated advertising blitz aimed at travel agents and tour operators in the United States. It will have to rely on the European Commission freeing funds to pay for it, which means that approval must be obtained from an apparently endless stream of committees and that decisions taken months ago by ministers must first be translated into all the languages of the Community and individually ratified.

The whole process has been so slow that the April "window of opportunity" has been missed and the campaign will now have to be run on a much reduced basis.



Survivors: Alec Pease, a former prisoner of war, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the fall of Singapore to Japan, aboard the shunting engine Singapore at the Imperial War Museum, Duxford, Cambridgeshire, yesterday. The naval dockyard engine still bears bullet marks from its capture

## Prisoners' art works preserved

By TIM JONES

A PAINTING of a scantily-clad fraulein which played its part in a mass breakout by German prisoners held in Britain during the second world war will be preserved for the nation.

Although some of her charms have faded, the unnamed beauty will remain on the wall of Hut 9 at the former Special Camp XI near Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, which is being demolished to make way for a £400,000 business park.

The lady was painted to distract guards from the entrance to a 60ft tunnel through which more than 70 prisoners escaped on the night of March 10, 1945. Although some reached Southampton, all were recaptured and returned to the camp, which held high-ranking officers, including Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt and Major-General Walter Dornberger, who was linked with the V2 rocket building programme.

More than 20 paintings in other huts will be removed with the help of the War Art Conservation Society before the buildings are demolished. Some may remain in South Wales, others could be exhibited in Germany.

George Lineker soon after his birth in their pockets in these hard times by donating blood or bone marrow.

"Could you imagine the thrill if one day they called you up and said 'you've got the chance to save a little kid's life and you did exactly that, you saved somebody's life by giving a bone marrow transplant? I don't think there could be anything better to give than that."

A spokeswoman for the haematology team at the Royal Free Hospital in northwest London welcomed Mr Lineker's decision to talk publicly about his son. "It is important to keep these things in the public eye."

# LARGER MORTGAGE. SMALLER RATE.



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## Brewers fear new EC drink rules

By PETER VICTOR AND JOHN YOUNG

BRITISH brewers, distillers and alcohol retailers are demanding a reform of excise duties to protect their market once European Community personal allowances are raised. They fear that racketeers will be able to bring back large alcohol consignments from the Continent and undercut British prices.

EC officials are considering raising personal allowances on beer from 50 litres to 110 litres. As the table shows, excise duties are substantially higher in the United Kingdom than in any EC countries apart from Denmark and the Irish republic.

The Brewers' Society calculates that a couple using their full beer and wine allowance could make £390 profit between them on each trip abroad. "There is nothing to say people cannot bring in two to three times their allowance, as long as they say it's for personal consumption," the society says. "People abuse

ing the system could take trade away from local breweries and off licences.

If people were coming in trying to sell this beer, they could have a competitive advantage. The 110-litre beer allowance could cause major problems for breweries and pubs in the South-East region. There must be some form of change in the excise duty to come into line with the rest of Europe."

Ian Dixon, production and distribution director at Shepherd Neame, in Kent, said corner shops could have a field day. "No one in our part of the world would need to sell British beer again."

In the case of wines and spirits the opportunities for profiteering are even greater, because of the smaller quantities and higher values involved. The EC has proposed that the allowances for returning travellers should be raised to 120 bottles of wine and a dozen bottles of spirits.

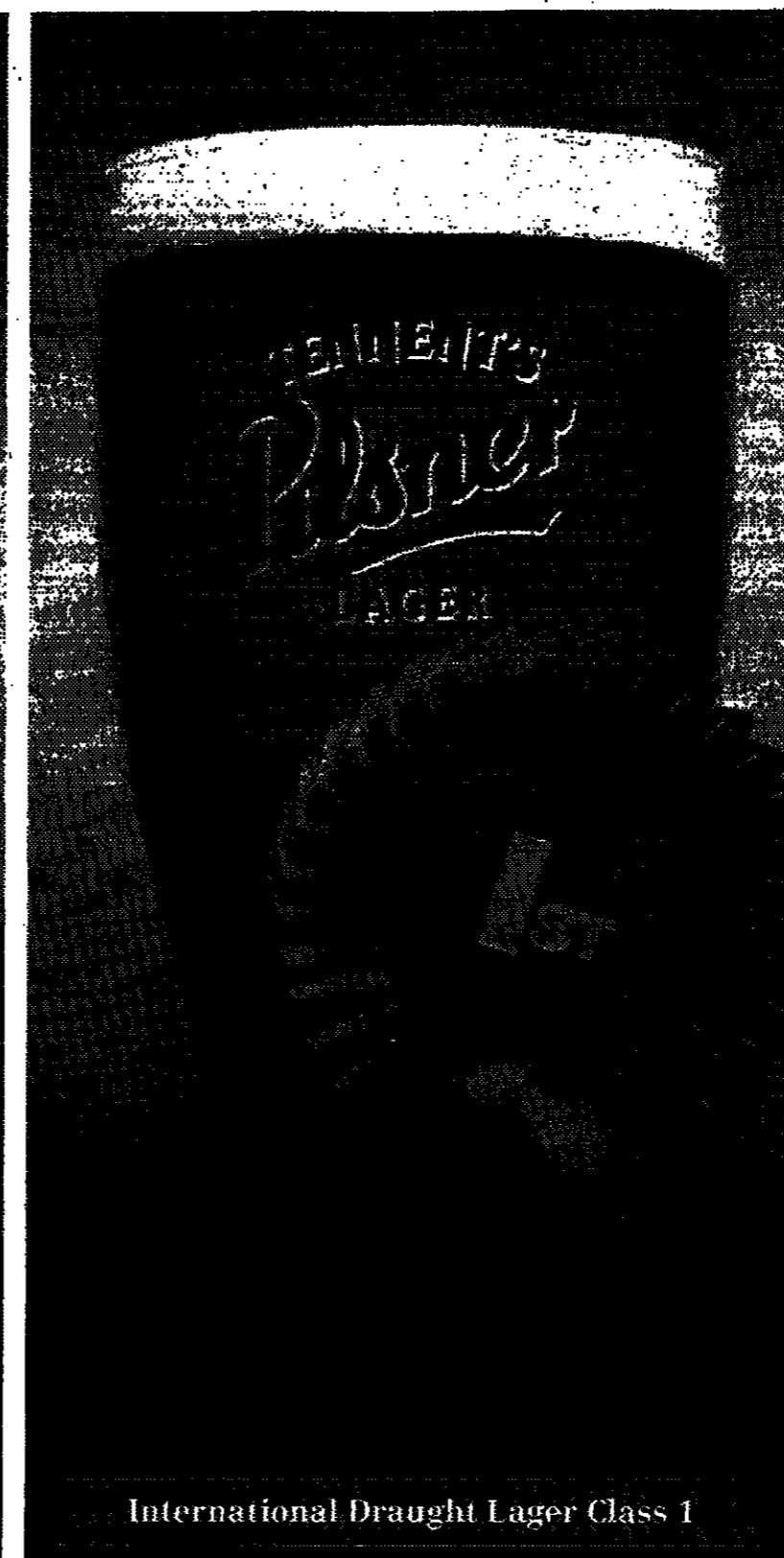
### EXCISE DUTIES IN THE EC

	Wine 75cl 11.5% alc by vol £/bottle	Wine 75cl 18% alc by vol £/bottle	Spirits 70cl 40% alc by vol £/bottle	Beer pence/ pint
Belgium	0.18	0.34	2.94	7.6
Denmark	0.72	1.10	7.79	21
France	0.01	0.94	2.20	1.1
Germany	-	0.26	2.43	2.8
Greece	0.80	2.03	5.13	43.9
Ireland	1.39	2.03	1.19	8
Italy	-	0.08	1.76	2.4
Luxembourg	0.08	0.23	2.69	8.2
Netherlands	0.19	0.35	1.09	4
Portugal	-	0.17	1.10	1.6
Spain	-	0.17	5.31	30.1
UK	0.90	1.56	-	-

Source: The Wine & Spirit Association and The Brewers' Society



International Cask Conditioned Beer Class 2

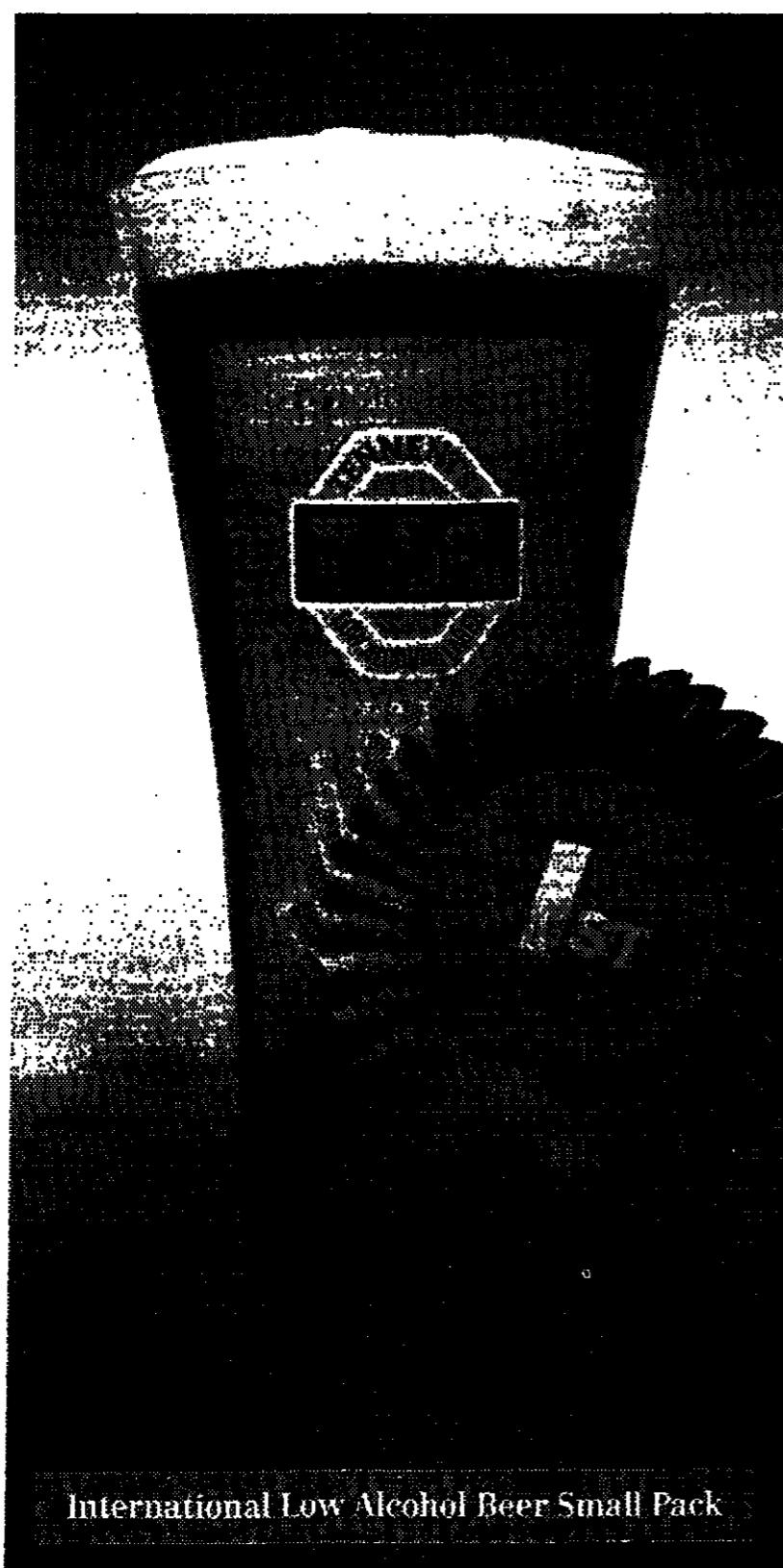


International Draught Lager Class 1



International Draught Brewery Conditioned Ales Class 2

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International Strong Beer Small Pack

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In other categories, Tennent's Extra, Allbright Bitter and Carling Black Label picked up two second prizes and one third prize.

In all, over 700 beers from 37 countries were judged by an international panel of experts.

Their verdict gives testimony to Bass's belief in traditional brewing values and professional expertise.

And our belief that, in a brewery, you have to organise things properly.

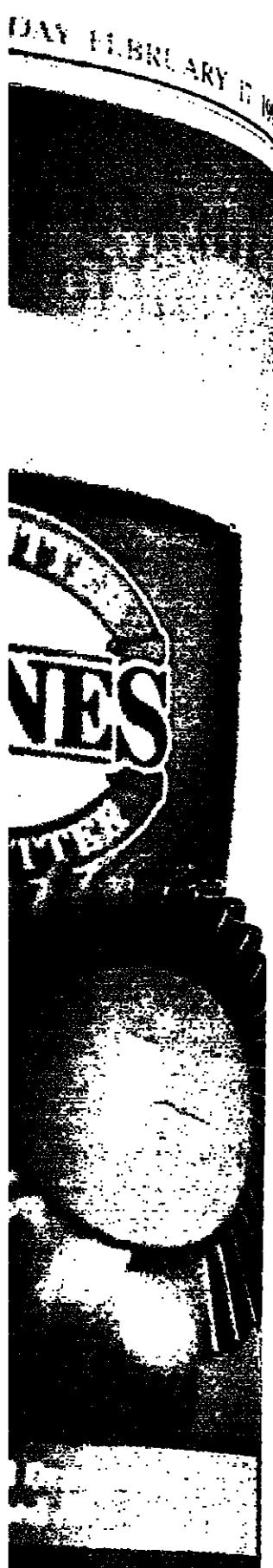
**Bass Brewers**

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# Lobbyists for women clergy predict illegal ordinations

BY RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

RETIRING bishops may carry out illegal ordinations of women priests if the Church of England fails to allow ordination, a senior bishop has said. Others predicted "devastation on a massive scale" if the general synod refuses to allow women's ordination.

According to Caroline Davis, of the Movement for the Ordination of Women, if the legislation fails the church faces an exodus of laity and clergy who no longer wish to be denied the sacramental ministry of women. Figures which were announced last night show that, by the end of 1991, nearly 700 women deacons were in full-time stipendiary jobs in the church. More than 1,300 women deacons, many retired or in secular work, are queuing up to be priests.

The newly elected general synod will debate the issue for the first time tomorrow. Although not decisive, the vote will give the first indication of how the synod will vote in November.

The Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, former bishop of Birmingham, said that, should the final vote fail, a "horrendous scenario" could ensue, in which illegal ordinations might be carried out by retired bishops. Women

would be illegally, but validly, ordained.

Church leaders have been viewing with dismay the Australian scene, where the planned ordination of 11 women deacons by Owen Dowling, Bishop of Canberra, was recently stopped by injunction. The Australian primate, Keith Rayner, has said that, if the Australian general synod fails to resolve the issue, he could not guarantee that the constitution of the church would survive.

Ronald Bowby, former Bishop of Southwark, returned from a visit to Australia last week. He said that ordinations by retired bishops were unlikely in England, but warned of a point where a "majority of active bishops" might ordain women priests against the opposition of a minority.

Repeated forecasts of splits in the church have been made by opponents of women priests. Cost of Conscience, which represents more than 3,000 priests seeking "alternative episcopal oversight", has said that several million pounds could be diverted from parish funds.

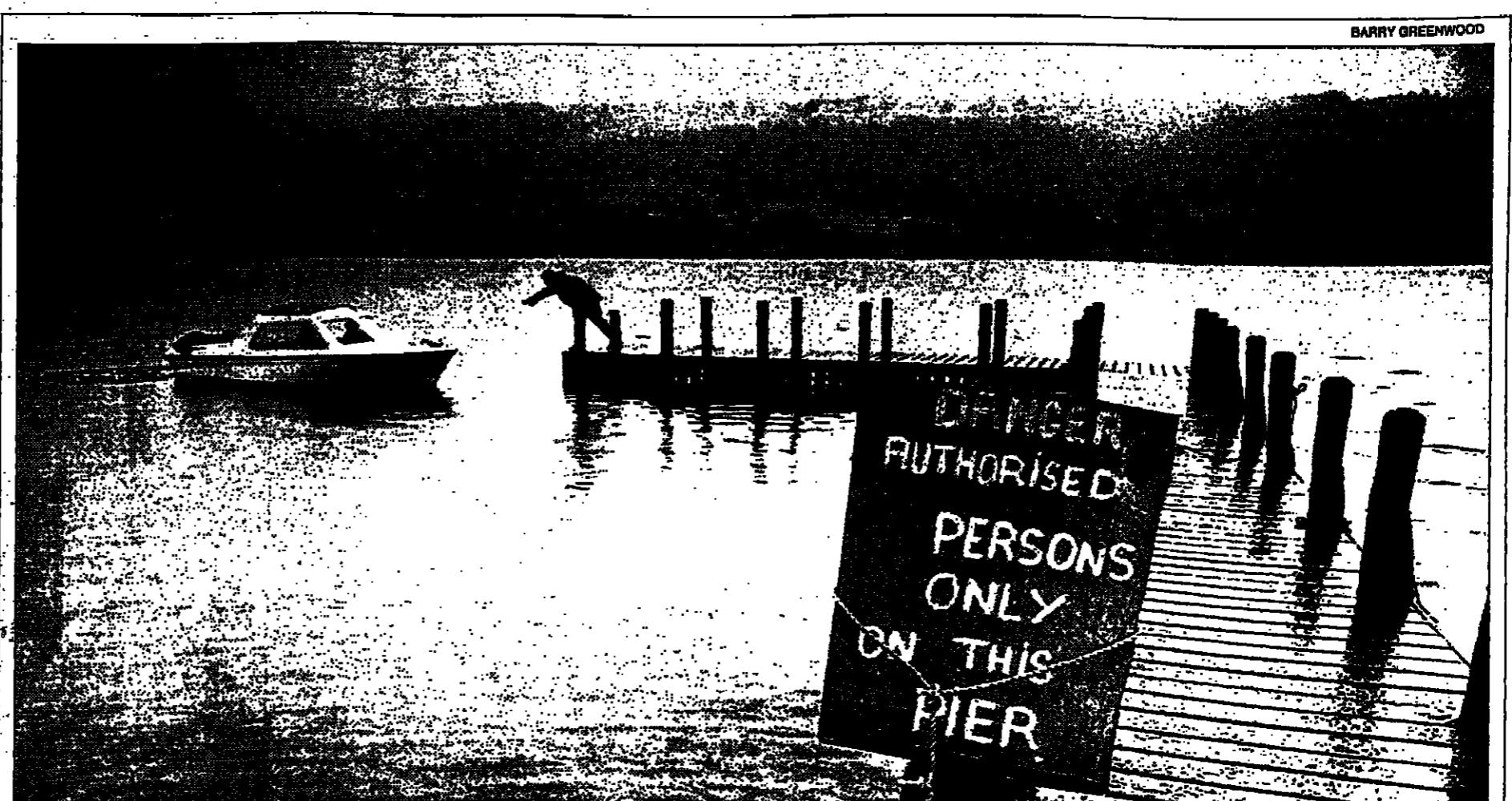
The legislation contains financial provisions for priests who resign because of their opposition to women priests, but no similar compensation scheme exists for women who feel forced to resign if the measure fails.

The Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev Stanley Booth-Clibborn, due to retire in November, said: "We have heard a lot about people threatening to leave the church on the other side of the argument. What is more serious is that, if we do not ordain women to the priesthood, it will show that the church is increasingly out of touch with the way God is working in contemporary society."

Many women deacons are torn between their callings to the priesthood and their loyalty to the church. The Rev Veronica Hydon, a former marine insurance broker at Lloyd's, said that some women had spoken of seeking ordination abroad. "I have always felt a strong call to the priesthood and sacramental ministry. We are all made in the image of God, and that image should be men and women working together."

The Rev Rosemary Anderson, the Bishop of Manchester's adviser on women's ministry, said: "If it fails, I think most of us will pick ourselves up, dust ourselves down and get on with the job."

According to one of the most senior women deacons in the church, the Rev June Osborne, of Old Ford in east London, many church members are "hanging on to the church by their fingernails". Others have already left. "I meet a lot of people who say they will come back into the church when it has got itself right on women."



Fume-free, silent travel: chief boatman Hughie Carroll testing one of the new electric boats on Coniston Water, Cumbria, watched by his assistant Bill Shaw

## Electric boats bring a wave of tranquillity to the Lakes

BY RONALD FAUX

THE fresh air and quiet attract millions of visitors to the Lake District. So the National Park is taking action to improve both.

On Coniston Water a fleet of silent, fume-free electric boats is replacing the petrol-powered craft that operate from the park authority's boating centre. Tomorrow

the Lake District planning board will vote on a plan to impose a 10mph speed limit on Windermere, the largest lake in England and last bastion of the power-boat fraternity in the Lakes.

The order, which would introduce the ban five years after it was confirmed, is strongly opposed by Windermere's motor boat racing club and by commercial interests

around the lake. They complain that the park authority encouraged them to move to Windermere when speed boats and water skiing were outlawed on all the other lakes. A ban would threaten a multi-million pound industry and harm tourism, they say.

But on Coniston Water, where electric boats whisper down the lake at a maximum of 7mph, the

park authorities are pleased with their success. Industry is being approached to sponsor the replacement of petrol-driven hire launches with the £15,000 electric craft.

Gill Cawthron, external relations officer for the park authority, says that there is deep concern about pollution of the lakes; odourless, noiseless launches are a great step

towards a peaceful environment. Attitudes have changed since Coniston was synonymous with speed and Donald Campbell roared down the lake at around 300mph to his death in Bluebird. Now, no vessel may travel at more than 10mph and yachtsmen face a new hazard: electric launches that silently and suddenly appear in their path.

## Timetable for new legislation

**Tomorrow:** Final drafts of the Priests (Ordination of Women) Measure and Women (Financial Provisions) Measure tidied up. Synod debates final voting in the 44 dioceses.

**June:** House of Bishops debates final drafts.

**July:** The measure is debated separately by five "houses", the bishops and clergy of York and Canterbury, who make up the four houses of the convocations, and the laity of the general synod. A simple majority is needed.

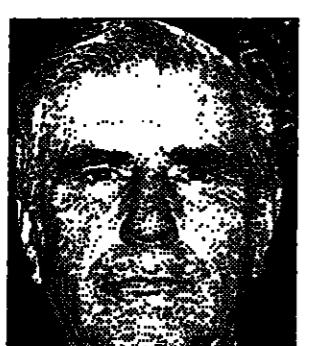
**October:** If the legislation fails in two houses of convocation, it cannot be considered again until a new synod is elected in 1995. If all four houses approve, there is another debate in general synod in November and a final vote in February 1993.

**November:** If a measure is passed in July, moves to final approval debate and vote in general synod. Requires two-thirds majority in houses of bishops, clergy and laity.

**June 1993:** Debates in both Houses of Parliament. Legislation must be passed by both houses for royal assent. If either votes it down, synod can present it second time.

**November:** If royal assent given, promulgation of the canon.

**December:** First ordinations of women priests possible.



Booth-Clibborn: risk of appearing out of touch

## Lithuania war crimes libel hearing moves to Scotland

BY KERRY GILL

FIFTY-EIGHT witnesses from around the world will be called by Scottish Television as part of its defence against the £600,000 defamation action being sought by Anton Gecas, a former officer in the 12th Lithuanian auxiliary police battalion, who said that the company branded him as a war criminal in a programme which was shown in 1987.

The court hearing, which began last week in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, will enter its second stage tomorrow when it reconvenes in Edinburgh. Mr Gecas, a retired mining engineer, aged 76, who became a naturalised Briton in 1956, was alleged to have given orders to shoot Jewish families in Lithuania and Belorussia during 1941, and to have helped German officers to finish off dying or wounded victims as they lay in pits.

Part of the evidence will concern a concentration

camp near Kaunas, about 110 kilometres west of Vilnius, where 80,000 people, including more than 30,000 Jews, were slaughtered during the German occupation.

The history of torture and interrogation by the returning KGB has cast doubt on some of the evidence collated by Scottish Television. One witness, Alfonas Svarinskas, a Lithuanian priest, was held in Soviet camps for a total of 22 years. Most people, he said, would be forced into "confessions" to incriminate those whom the KGB wanted to prosecute and imprison.

Moriejus Miganis, who served under Mr Gecas in 1941, failed to identify him as either having ordered Jews to be shot or as having shot them himself. Juozas Alekysnas, while retracting evidence that he had seen Mr Gecas personally shoot dying or wounded Jews, confirmed that Mr Gecas gave orders to shoot Jewish families. "I

think some exaggeration has been made by myself about Gecius [Gecas] at this time. It was the Bolshevik regime and it demanded that there should be as much accusation against the person as possible," he said.

Many older people in Lithuania have altered their perceptions of the Germans after suffering similar atrocities under the Bolshevik regime for half a century.

## Mann defies ill health over CBE

FROM MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

THE former British hostage, Jack Mann, was last night seriously ill in hospital but said that he was determined to leave his sick bed today to collect his CBE.

Friends have flown from England and Lebanon to attend the ceremony and it is hoped that he will be well enough to attend.

A doctor at the Paraskevaion clinic in Nicosia said: "By hook or by crook, he'll collect his CBE. He's really looking forward to

it, and it would break him if we tell him he's too unwell."

Mr Mann, aged 77, was taken to a private clinic in Nicosia on Friday night. Doctors were finding it difficult to pinpoint the cause of the illness which has prevented him putting on weight. They described his condition as "serious, but not critical".

Only a week earlier he was discharged from a British military hospital.

Mr Mann was named a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the Queen's New Year's Honours

lists. The award ceremony is due to take place at luncheon in the residence of David Dain, the British High Commissioner in Cyprus.

David Taithem, Britain's ambassador to Lebanon, and his wife, Val, flew from Beirut to attend. A book on the Marus due to be published next month is said to be dedicated to Val Taithem for the support she gave Mrs Mann in Beirut.

Mr Mann, a decorated Battle of Britain pilot, was released in Lebanon by his pro-Iranian kidnappers on September 24.

Calculation based on the net rate payable on a current account balance of £1,000 between 1 January 1991 and 31 December 1991. Net is the rate after the deduction of basic rate income tax. Facilities credit facilities are subject to status. Enquiries must be aged 18 or over. For written quotations and full details of our services write to Firstdirect, Freepost NK10, Leeds LS11 0YF.

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## Power windmills 'will scar landscape'

By JOHN YOUNG

SOME of the most beautiful parts of the country could be disfigured by a rash of badly sited wind power stations in the hunt for renewable energy, the Council for the Protection of Rural England said yesterday.

Ben Plowden, the council's energy campaigner, said that it fully supported the environmentally sensitive development of renewable energy resources. But the government's recent planning policy guidance note suggested that it was prepared to promote energy generation at the expense of protected landscapes. Such developments could undermine public support for the principle of finding alternatives to fossil fuel burning.

The policy note suggested that there should be a presumption in favour of renewable energy projects, which would not be accepted in the case of any other form of development, and would permit such projects even in national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty.

## Around the world in 14 days by non-stop balloon

Nigel Hawkes reports on a helium-filled balloon which uses a novel method to keep its height night and day, and on the three astronauts who aim to beat Phileas Fogg's famous 80-day journey

TWO Americans and a Russian are waiting to take off on the last great challenge open to balloonists, flying non-stop around the world.

Take-off was scheduled for last Friday, but was cancelled at the last moment as strong winds threatened the launch. When conditions are right, the balloon Earthwinds will rise from its birth at the Loral Defence Systems air dock in Akron, Ohio, a huge hangar built for dirigibles in 1929.

The aim is to rise smoothly to a height of about 35,000 feet and allow the eastward-flowing jetstream to carry the balloon right around the world in about 14 days. On

board will be the captain, Larry Newman, an American millionaire businessman, Don Mose, an airline pilot, and Russian cosmonaut Major General Vladimir Dzhanibekov, a veteran of five space missions.

Unlike the balloons in which Richard Branson, the British entrepreneur, and Per Lindstrand crossed the Atlantic and Pacific oceans,

million cubic feet helium envelope supporting a capsule 24 feet by 10 feet and made of glass fibre. Below the capsule hangs a second balloon, filled with air, which serves as ballast, and can be pressurised by pumping more air into it.

At night, as the air cools and the helium provides less lift, air will be bled off from the lower balloon to maintain the correct height. When the sun rises and the helium warms up again, its lift will increase, and to counteract it, more air will be compressed into the lower balloon.

The extra air in the lower balloon will increase its weight by up to 1,800 pounds, sufficient to hold it down. This means that it should never be necessary to put them up higher.

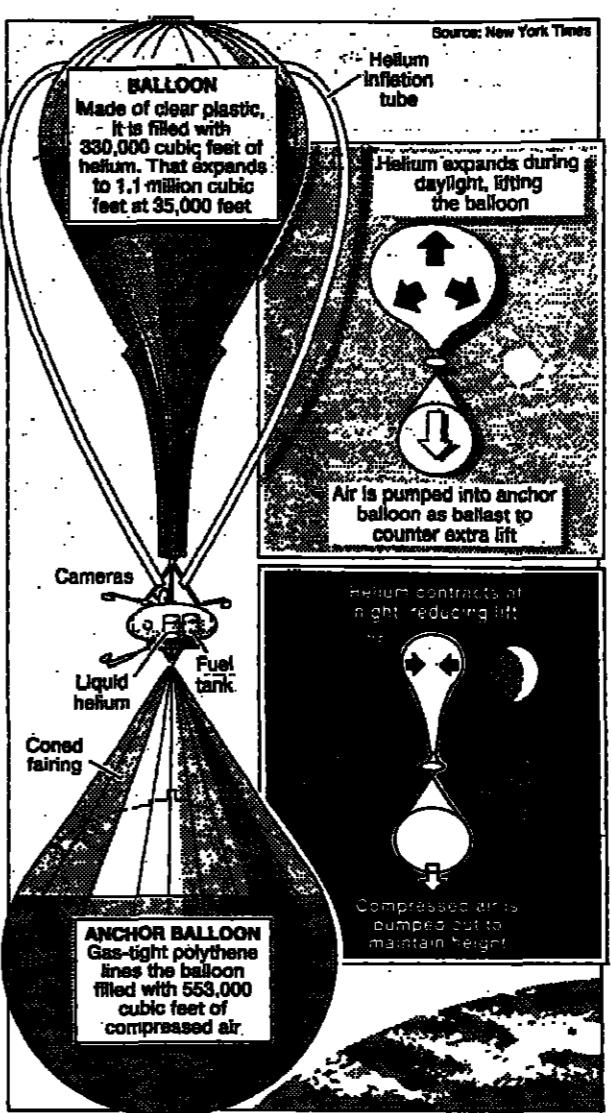
The balloon is shaped like an egg-timer, with a 1.1

bleed off the helium, which must be conserved if the flight is to last long enough to circumnavigate the globe without stopping.

The launch is likely to be the most dangerous part of the flight. A small prototype came close to crashing the first time it was launched, but once aloft stayed up for two days, proving the principles of the design.

The balloon cost \$3.5 million, provided by Mr Newman, Mr Branson's Virgin Atlantic Airways, and the Hilton Hotels Corporation, which furnished the cabin with carpeting and a single bunk on which the crew will take eight-hour shifts.

Mr Newman, who is 44 and a former airline captain for American West Airlines, told the *New York Times*: "I'm a bit uneasy flying a balloon that's dependent on so much new and relatively untested technology, but after you've checked and rechecked every component a hundred times, you have to put your faith in the system and hope for the best."



## Freedom is an academic question

A PRISONER at a jail where 20 people escaped in 18 months amazed the authorities when he begged them to let him stay.

The man at Acklington jail, in Northumberland, wanted to complete a course to gain his Community Sports Leader's Award.

After serving two years of a four-year sentence for burglary, he had been given parole. The horrified inmate, who is in his thirties, asked the Home Office if he could stay for another two months.

Tony Lound, a governor at the jail, said: "It was a surprise. I've been in this job 27 years and I've never known of an inmate asking to stay in longer than he has to." The unshaven man, from Middlesbrough, agreed to leave when he finished his studies.

Mr Lound said: "He passed his course with flying colours. It will be a big help to him in trying to get a sports supervising job." The course included helping to run the prison gym.

The prison was nicknamed a Butlins holiday camp after repeated escapes.

## Opinion poll launched at courts

Everyone involved in criminal trials at crown courts in England and Wales will be asked for their views on the workings of the system in what is believed to be the first full survey of its kind (Frances Gibb writes).

The two-week Royal Commission on Criminal Justice study, which begins today, builds on a pilot project in three crown courts a month ago. An estimated 4,000 potential cases will be covered. The survey has the support of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice and all legal professional bodies.

Juries will be asked if they understood the evidence and if any felt unable to cope through inadequate command of English. They will also be asked to rate the performance of the judge and lawyers. Defendants will be asked if they were satisfied with their lawyers, if they had any complaint about their treatment by police and, if they pleaded guilty, if they committed the offence which they were charged.

One of the longest of the nine questionnaires, with 198 questions, is for defence barristers. Judges are asked 89 questions, defendants 85, and jurors 81.

## Mosque appeal

Muslim leaders at the Saddam Hussein mosque in Aston, built with the help of a £2 million donation from the Iraqi president, have asked Birmingham city council for permission to erect a steel fence to deter vandals.

## Old bones

British Gas workers laying a pipeline near Caeleion, in Gwent, have unearthed a Roman cemetery which is thought to contain the remains of more than 2,000 soldiers.

## Calm waters

Signalmen have chosen an aquarium instead of a budgie to keep them calm and relaxed in a new signal box at Gateshead, Tyne & Wear.

## Clean sweep

A pair of cows have stolen windscreen wipers from the ears of 18 employees at the ICI Willmott's Teesside.

## Bond winners

National Savings Premium Bonds prize draw weekly winners £100,000, bond number 9QB 401235; Herford (value of holding: £320); £50,000, 16KF 905221; Merseyside (£3,425); £25,000, 28WF 287748; South Humber (£3,214).

## Slimming snacks 'have too much fat'

By PETER VICTOR

SLIMMING snacks and drinks intended to replace meals contain too much fat, too little protein and do little to help slimmers to develop healthy eating habits, says a report today by the Food Commission.

The products, sold most often as biscuits or drink mixes to be taken instead of a meal, are the fastest growing sector in a slimming aid market worth an estimated £20 million. Despite claims that these products are wholesome and nutritionally balanced, the commission found that they all contained too few calories per meal and more than half were too high in fat and too low in protein. Few contained all the vitamins and minerals advised by the European Community.

High sugar levels encour-

aged a sweet tooth, the commission said. One product claimed: "With Life-styles, your sweet tooth will not be a problem. You can eat our Dutch chocolate cake for breakfast." Such products were likely to reinforce the poor dietary habits that led to weight problems in the first place.

Claims that the products can offer weight loss of up to 10lb a week are grossly misleading, the report says. Nutritionists do not advise weight loss of more than 2lb a week.

There is nothing nutritionally special about these products," Sue Dibb, the report's author, said. The commission wants the government to support an EC directive to improve nutritional standards of meal replacement products.

## TOLEDO

Mark IV ABS is the latest generation of anti-lock braking systems. Unlike earlier systems, Mark IV controls each wheel independently and incorporates a self-diagnosis EEPROM memory.

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## Scornful Israelis rub salt into army's latest wounds

When the first grisly details of this weekend's attack against Israeli soldiers were made public, the angry response was not primarily directed at the Palestinian perpetrators, but aimed at the army, the Israel Defence Force (IDF), normally the country's most cherished institution.

Israelis are not used to seeing Arab attackers act with apparent impunity. Israeli intelligence in Lebanon is clearly impressive, as demonstrated by yesterday's precision attack against Hezbollah, killing Sheikh Abbas Moussawi. Yet while senior officers and government officials responded to the murder of three soldiers on Friday night with the standard condemnation for "terrorist attacks" and ferocious reprisal raids, they were unable to limit the significant damage to morale and prestige of the much-vaunted armed forces.

In particular, Moshe Arens, the defence minister, and General Ehud Barak, his chief of staff, will have to explain in the coming days how a handful of Palestinians armed only with knives and axes were able to infiltrate a military camp near the West Bank, overpower

The guerrilla killing of three soldiers has further undermined public confidence in the army and hit morale, Richard Beeston writes in Jerusalem

and kill the armed sentry, murder two other soldiers, leave a fourth man injured and escape with four captured automatic weapons. Most commentators described the incident as the most humiliating since the hang-glider attack in November 1987 when a Palestinian gunman landed undetected in northern Galilee from southern Lebanon and killed six Israeli soldiers in an army camp before being killed himself.

Rafael Eitan, former chief of staff and now head of the right-wing Likud party, spoke for many retired officers when he criticised the state of the Israeli military, which he accused of lacking norms of basic discipline and military procedures. He said the attack was a "disgrace", which would only serve to encourage Arabs to believe they would have a chance of defeating Israel in war rather than seeking peace through

which exists throughout the military establishment. "Signs of army laxity, indiscipline and irresponsibility have been all too abundant in recent years," the *Jerusalem Post* said yesterday.

Major-General Avihu Bin-nun, the former head of the Israeli airforce, said before his retirement at the end of last year that the problem lay primarily with Israel's political leadership. "Today, the IDF is not getting political guidance on issues pertaining to security concepts. Anarchy develops," he said.

Although General Barak promised to overhaul the army when he took over as chief of staff a year ago, the IDF remains an unwieldy and overmanned force, which ranges from the highly motivated combat units to the largely untrained and poorly-trained reservists.

New immigrants from the former Soviet Union, two of whom were killed on Friday, present a particular problem for military planners, since many of the arrivals have little or no interest in serving their new country in a uniform. A poll published last month revealed that only 26 per cent of the immi-

grants showed a high degree of willingness to serve, compared with 96 per cent of other Israelis of conscription age between 17 and 23. Fifty per cent said they did not want to join the army.

The problem was highlighted by David Horowitz, a new immigrant from Britain, who wrote in the *Jerusalem Report* magazine about conditions at his basic training camp in southern Israel. "Our commanders did their utmost to harangue our group — about 40 or so Russians, several immigrants from Iran, a handful of ultra-Orthodox Israelis, another Ethiopian and a peppering of Westerners — into shape. But they knew they were fighting a losing battle.

"They turned a blind eye to the widespread practice of smoking on parade, accepted that there were those among us who would never fully penetrate the mysteries of army-style blanket-folding, and only curtailed an impromptu Saturday night singing-and-washing-up routine when over-enthusiastic percussion caused the smashing of several plastic plates."

Israeli revenge, page 1



Search party: an Israeli army unit patrolling the Ein Ibrahim area where three young soldiers were killed by Arabs armed only with knives and axes

## Bonn gets tough with abductors of relief workers

FROM ALI JABER IN BEIRUT

GERMANY has decided to take tough action to free the two German hostages held by Lebanese kidnappers — after the apparent failure of the United Nations to "secure their release".

A Muslim fundamentalist official here said that the kidnappers of the two aid work-

ers have been given a choice: fulfil the kidnappers' demands and release two Lebanese Shi'ite brothers convicted for acts of terrorism by a German court. The kidnappers are insisting on the release of Muhammad Ali Hamadi and his brother, Abbas. The brothers were convicted on an array of charges ranging from air piracy to murder and conspiracy. They released a video of the German hostages in Beirut last December.

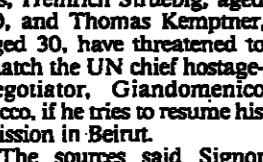
The German government virtually ended Signor Picco's mission, which late last year secured the release of nine American and British hostages by ruling out any possibility for a swap. Instead, Bonn has opted for an aggressive strategy to secure the release of its captives, a Western diplomat here said. After sending at least six envoys to Tehran and Syria — the main players — Bonn told the authorities here yesterday that it was delaying international aid for Lebanon until the release of the hostages. Lebanon has repeatedly stated that it was against hostage-taking, but has also emphasised that any solution to the hostage issue was in the hands of foreign powers.

Herr Struebig and Herr Kempner were abducted in south Lebanon on May 12, 1989. It is widely believed here that the chief of security of Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian guerrilla organization, Abd-ur-Hadi Hamadi, a brother of the jailed Hamadis, is behind their kidnap. He is said to be getting strong support from Iran and Syria.

A Lebanese politician involved in the delicate talks would not confirm or deny that Germany has asked Lebanon to use force to free the hostages as the kidnappers' names and addresses are well-known in Beirut.

The sources said Signor Picco was advised not to return to Lebanon after he had failed to convince Bonn to

Struebig: pleading for freedom on video



Kempner: tape linked his fate to Hamadis

ers, Heinrich Struebig, aged 50, and Thomas Kempner, aged 30, have threatened to snatch the UN chief hostage-negotiator, Giandomenico Picco, if he tries to resume his mission in Beirut.

The sources said Signor Picco was advised not to return to Lebanon after he had failed to convince Bonn to

Syria to remain on US terrorism list

FROM REUTER IN WASHINGTON

AMERICA has rejected Syrian requests to be dropped from Washington's list of nations which sponsor terrorism, a senior State Department official said. Damascus has been pushing to be removed as a reward for backing the United States in the Gulf war and co-operating in Middle East peace efforts.

The department reports to Congress each year on global terrorism. Countries which in its view co-operate with terrorist groups are ineligible for preferential trade relations with America, trade credits, or loans from international financial institutions. Last year's report listed Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, Cuba and North Korea. The official said they would be cited again when the report is updated in April.

Damascus argues it has not been directly involved in terrorism for years. Its case was boosted after it was cleared of involvement in the 1988 bombing of the Pan Am jet over Lockerbie. Syria also helped gain the release of US hostages in Lebanon.

But the official said its

record was still far from satisfactory. "Syria continues to be the host to a wide range of terrorist groups, in Syria itself and in the Bekaa valley, in Lebanon, under the noses of Syrian troops." He cited such groups as the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, the Dev Sol organisation and the Kurdish Workers' party, operational in Turkey, the Japanese Red Army Faction, and radical Palestinian groups, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command.

If Syria wanted to be removed from the list, it would have to expel all these groups, shut down their operations, and publicly renounce terrorism, the official said. Syria maintains that Palestinians who mount operations in Israel or the occupied territories are involved in legitimate guerrilla activity to achieve their national rights. Washington rejects this argument.

Another official said that Syria's record in its war against drugs also fell short of Washington's requirements.

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Last Friday, our elected representatives in Parliament had the opportunity to oppose that barbaric rural pastime and so-called sport: fox hunting.

Sadly, the Wild Mammals (Protection) Bill narrowly failed to win enough support.

The fact remains, however, that \*80% of the electorate has declared itself against what Oscar Wilde so aptly described as 'the unspeakable in full pursuit of the uneatable'.

Those MPs still in favour of fox

and stag hunting are a privileged and powerful few.

Whether they remain so is up to us, the people who voted them into power in the first place.

Before you vote at the coming election, find out what kind of animal your MP is.

Run your eye down these columns and see how he or she voted last Friday.

MPs with a ★ voted against hunting.

MPs with a □ didn't vote. MPs with a ● voted to continue the killing.

We hope this information colours your judgement.

We're the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and we've been successfully campaigning against all forms of cruelty to animals for 23 years.

For our action pack, please call 0272 244742. Then call your MP.

The bill may be dead, but let's keep the issue alive.

International Fund for Animal Welfare (Dept A), Tubwell House, New Rd, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 2QH.

# To show you what kind of animal your MP is, we're naming names.

## ENGLAND

### GREATER LONDON

#### BARKING AND DAGENHAM

★ Barking Jo Richardson (L)

★ Dagenham Bryan Gould (L)

BARNET

Clipping Barnet Sydney Chapman (Lab) (V)

Finchley Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher (C)

Hendon North John Goss (C)

Hendon South John Marshall (C)

BEXLEY

Bexleyheath Cyril Townsend (C)

Erdington & Crayford David Evans (C)

Old Bexley & Sidcup Rt Hon Edward Heath (UK) (C)

BRENT

East Ken Livingstone (L)

North Rt Hon Sir Rhodes Boyson (C)

South Paul Boateng (L)

BROMLEY

Beckenham Sir Philip Goodhart (C)

Chislehurst Roger Sims (C)

Orpington Ivor Stansfeld (C)

Ravensbourne Sir John Hunt (C)

CAMDEN

Hampstead & Highgate

Holborn & St Pancras

CROYDON

Central

North East

North West

South

EALING

Acton

North

Southall

ENFIELD

Edmonton Dr Ian Twinn (C)

North Tim Eggar (C)

Southgate Michael Portillo (C)

GREENWICH

Eltham Peter Bottomley (C)

Greenwich Mrs Rosie Barnes (SD)

★ Greenwich John Cartwright (SD)

HACKNEY

North & Stoke Newington Ms Diane Abbott (L)

South & Shoreditch Brian Sedgmore (L)

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Fulham Matthew Carrington (C)

Hammersmith Clive Soley (L)

HARINGEY

Hornsey & Wood Green Sir Hugh Rossi (C)

Tottenham Bernie Grant (L)

HARROW

East Hugh Dykes (C)

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□ Batley & Spen	Mrs Elizabeth Peacock (C)	● North Devon	Tony Speller (C)	● Sevenoaks	Mark Walton (C)	□ Bury St Edmunds	Sir Eldon Griffiths (C)	★ East Lothian	John Home Robertson (L)	● Central Suffolk	Michael Lord (C)	● Chertsey & Walton	Rt Hon Sir Geoffrey Patic (C)	★ Edinburgh	Edinburgh
□ Colne Valley	Graham Riddick (C)	□ Plymouth Devonport	Rt Hon Dr David Owen (L)	★ Thanet North	Roger Gale (C)	● Central Suffolk	Michael Irvine (C)	● Central	Alistair Darling (L)	● Ipswich	Tim Yeo (C)	● East	Rt Hon Sir Geoffrey Howe (C)	Dr Gavin Strang (L)	
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□ Huddersfield	Barry Sherman (L)	★ Plymouth Sutton	Rt Hon Alan Clark (C)	● Tonbridge & Malling	Rt Hon Sir John Stanley (C)	● Waveney	David Porter (C)	● Pendents	Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind (C)	● South	Nigel Griffiths (L)	● West	Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (L)	South	
LEEDS		● South Hams	Anthony Scott (C)	● Tunbridge Wells	Rt Hon Sir Patrick Mayhew (C)	● Weymouth		● West	Tariq Dalyell (L)	● West	Nigel Griffiths (L)	● West	Tariq Dalyell (L)	West	
● Elmet	Spencer Batiste (C)	● Teignbridge	Patrick Nicholls (C)	● Blackburn	Jack Straw (L)	● Chertsey & Walton	Rt Hon Sir Geoffrey Howe (C)	● East Lothian	Robin Cook (L)	● Chichester & Wotton	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● East	Robin Cook (L)	Edinburgh	
● Leeds Central	Derek Fawcett (L)	● Tiverton	Sir Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (C)	● Blackpool North	Norman Misickampbell (C)	● Epsom & Ewell	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Blackpool South	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● East	Alex Eddie (L)	Edinburgh	
□ Leeds East	Rt Hon Denis Healey (C)	● Torbay	Rupert Allason (C)	● Blackpool South	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Epsom & Ewell	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind (C)	● Guildford	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● East	Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind (C)	Edinburgh	
● Leeds North East	Timothy Kirkhope (C)	● West Devon &	Emma Nicholson (C)	● Bury	Peter Pike (L)	● Epsom & Ewell	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Tariq Dalyell (L)	● Fylde	Den Dover (C)	● Epsom & Ewell	Tariq Dalyell (L)	Edinburgh	
□ Leeds North West	Dr Keith Hampton (C)	● Torridge		● Charley	Michael Jack (C)	● Epsom & Ewell	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Robin Cook (L)	● Hyndburn	Ken Hargreaves (C)	● Epsom & Ewell	Robin Cook (L)	Edinburgh	
★ Leeds West	John Battle (L)	● Dorset	Nicholas Baker (C)	● Lancaster	Dame Elaine Kellner-Bowman (C)	● Guildford	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Morecambe &	Ken Hargreaves (C)	● Guildford	Alex Eddie (L)	Edinburgh	
● Leeds South &	Morley	● Bournemouth East	David Atkinson (C)	● Morecambe &	Hon Mark Lennox-Boyd (C)	● Mole Valley	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind (C)	● Lunesdale	Hon Mark Lennox-Boyd (C)	● Mole Valley	Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Normanton	William O'Brien (L)	● Bournemouth West	John Butterill (C)	● Pendle	John Lee (C)	● North West Surrey	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Tariq Dalyell (L)	● Preston	Mrs Andrew Wise (L)	● North West Surrey	Tariq Dalyell (L)	Edinburgh	
□ Pudsey	Sir Giles Shaw (C)	● Christchurch	Robert Adley (C)	● Ribble Valley	Michael Carr (L)	● Reigate	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Robin Cook (L)	● Ryedale	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Reigate	Robin Cook (L)	Edinburgh	
WAKEFIELD		● North Dorset	Sir James Spicer (C)	● Rossendale & Darwen	David Trippier (C)	● South West Surrey	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● South Ribble	Robert Atkins (C)	● South West Surrey	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Hemsworth	Derek Enright (L)	● Poole	John Ward (C)	● South Ribble	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● South West Surrey	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● West Lancashire	Kenneth Hind (C)	● South West Surrey	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
● Normanton	William O'Brien (L)	● South Dorset	Ian Bruce (C)	● Wyre	Keith Mans (C)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Pontefract &	Geoffrey Lofthouse (L)	● West Dorset	Sir Robert McCrindle (C)	● Bury	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● West Lancashire	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
Castleford	David Hincliffe (L)	DURHAM	● Bishop Auckland	● Blaby	Rt Hon Nigel Lawson (C)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Chichester	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
● Wakefield		● City of Durham	Gerry Steinberg (L)	● Bosworth	David Tredinnick (C)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Eastbourne	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Woking	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
NON-METROPOLITAN COUNTIES		● Easington	John Cummings (L)	● Leicester East	Sir John Farr (C)	● Hastings & Rye	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Givendale	Charles Wardle (C)	● Hastings & Rye	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
AVON		● North Durham	Giles Radice (L)	● Leicester East	Keith Vaz (L)	● Horsham	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Horsham	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Horsham	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Bath	Rt Hon Christopher Patten (C)	● North East Durham	Mrs Hilary Armstrong (L)	● Leicester East	James Marshall (L)	● Mid Sussex	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Mid Sussex	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Mid Sussex	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Bristol East	Jonathan Sayeed (C)	● North West Durham	Tony Blair (C)	● Leicester East	James Marshall (L)	● Shoreham	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Shoreham	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Shoreham	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Bristol North West	Michael Stern (C)	● Sedgfield		● Leicester East	Keith Vaz (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
★ Bristol South	Mrs Dawn Primarolo (L)	ESSEX	David Amess (C)	● Leicester East	James Marshall (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Bristol West	Rt Hon William Waldegrave (C)	● Basildon	Mrs Teresa Gorman (C)	● Leicester East	Keith Vaz (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
● Kingswood	Robert Haywood (C)	● Billericay	Dr Michael Clark (C)	● Leicester East	James Marshall (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Northavon	Rt Hon Sir John Coe (C)	● Braintree	Rt Hon Tony Newton (C)	● Leicester East	James Marshall (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Wansdyke	Jack Aspinwall (C)	● Castle Point	Sir Robert McCrindle (C)	● Leicester East	Keith Vaz (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
● Weston-super-Mare	Jerry Wiggin (C)	● Chelmsford	Rt Hon Sir Bernard Braine (C)	● Leicester East	James Marshall (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Woodspring	Rt Hon Sir Paul Dean (C)	● Colchester North	Sir Anthony Buck (C)	● Leicester East	Keith Vaz (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
BEDFORDSHIRE		● Colchester South &	Rt Hon John Wakeham (C)	● East Lindsey	Sir Peter Tippell (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● East Lindsey	Sir Peter Tippell (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Mid-Bedfordshire	Rt Hon Sir Nicholas Lyell (C)	● Maidon	Rt Hon John Wakeham (C)	● Gainsborough &		● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Gainsborough &		● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ North Bedfordshire	Sir Trevor Sleath (C)	● Epping Forest	Steven Norris (C)	● Harlow	Jerry Hayes (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Harlow	Sir John Farr (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
Bedfordshire	David Madel (C)	● Harwich	Sir Julian Ridsdale (C)	● Horncliffe	Edward Leigh (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Harwich	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ North Luton	John Carlisle (C)	● Rochford	Dr Michael Clark (C)	● Horncastle	Stephen Dorrell (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Rochford	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
★ Luton South	Graham Bright (C)	● Saffron Walden	Alan Haselhurst (C)	● Horncastle	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Saffron Walden	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
BERKSHIRE		● Southend East	Sir Tedd Taylor (C)	● North Norfolk	Henry Bellingham (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Southend East	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
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● Newbury	Sir Michael McNair-Wilson (C)	● Thurrock	Tim Jamman (C)	● North Norfolk	Rt Hon John MacGregor (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Thurrock	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
○ Reading East	Sir Gerard Vaughan (C)	● Cheltenham	Sir Charles Irving (C)	● North Norfolk	Rt Hon Ian MacGregor (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Cheltenham	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
○ Reading West	Sir Tony Durant (C)	● Cirencester &	Rt Hon Nicholas Ridley (C)	● North Norfolk	Rt Hon Ian MacGregor (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Cirencester &	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
● Slough	John Watts (C)	● Gloucester	Rt Hon Nicholas Ridley (C)	● North Norfolk	Rt Hon Ian MacGregor (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Gloucester	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
○ Windsor &	Sir Alan Glynn (C)	● Gloucester	Rt Hon Nicholas Ridley (C)	● North Norfolk	Rt Hon Ian MacGregor (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Gloucester	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
○ Maidenhead	Sir Alan Glynn (C)	● Gloucester	Rt Hon Nicholas Ridley (C)	● North Norfolk	Rt Hon Ian MacGregor (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Central	Alex Eddie (L)	● Gloucester	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	● Worthing	Rt Hon Sir Peter Blaikie (C)	Edinburgh	
□ Wokingham	John Redwood (C)	● Gloucester	Rt Hon Nicholas Ridley (C)</td												

## The Yugoslav civil war

# Tudjman pledges to punish Croat abuses of Serbs

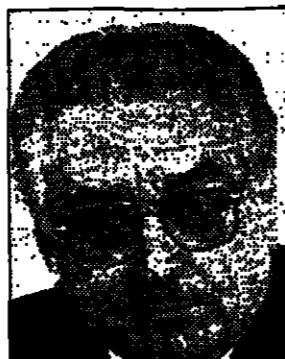
FROM TIM JUDAH AND DESSA TREVISON IN BELGRADE

MARIO Nobilo, a close aide of President Tudjman of Croatia, promised over the weekend that human rights abuses committed by Croats against Serbs would not be tolerated and offenders would be tried.

Mr Nobilo was responding to a report issued by the New York-based human rights watching group Helsinki Watch which alleged that Croatian forces had been behind summary killings, disappearances and other abuses. It mirrored a similar recent document issued by Helsinki Watch, which accused the Yugoslav army and Serb irregulars of many similar acts.

Mr Nobilo blamed abuses on individuals and "organized extremists", an apparent reference to the neo-fascist Croatian Party of Right which has had its own units within the Croatian armed forces. "It would be a miracle if we did not have cases of this kind in the middle of a war," said Mr Nobilo.

He said that President



Tudjman: ordered inquiry last year

Tudjman had ordered investigations into alleged abuses "some months ago." But he criticised Helsinki Watch for "accusing us of doing such things intentionally as a government. While the Serbian side has been strongly attacked for atrocities and massacres since the war began last summer, Croatian abuses have only recently started to come to light.

At the prospects for the despatch of a United Nations peacekeeping force rise and the war winds down, the Serbian opposition have mounted their first real challenge to the Serbian government since the beginning of the conflict. Serbian opposition parties have united behind a campaign to force the resignation of President Milosevic and in three days activists claim to have collected 120,000 signatures on an anti-government petition. Officials from Mr Milosevic's ruling Socialist Party have denounced the petition campaign as aiming for a "coup".

"Let's look truth in the eyes — Serbia is defeated and humiliated," says a hard hitting leaflet calling on Serbs to sign the petition. It calls for President Milosevic's resignation and for elections to a constituent assembly. Serbia's two main opposition parties which are behind the campaign oppose President Milosevic's plans for a "new Yugoslavia" and are demanding independence.

Opposition leaders say that while they are well aware that a petition alone cannot topple Serbia's leader, they have mounted the campaign to test

their own strength and to prepare the ground for demonstrations to be held next month. On March 9 last year a big rally in Belgrade ended with tanks on the streets and two deaths after security forces moved against anti-government demonstrators. Vuk Draskovic, the leader of Serbia's main opposition party has said that he wants the anniversary to be marked with "candles and flowers." Radovan Bozovic, Serbia's Prime Minister has responded: "We shall not allow the undemocratic overthrow of the government."

Ninety stalls to collect signatures have been set up in Belgrade, and business was brisk over the weekend. Vesna, an activist of the Democratic Party which launched the campaign and who was manning a hustling stall yesterday morning said: "We got 48 signatures in the first 15 minutes today. I've been really surprised by the tremendous response."

Sandra, a teacher who signed, said: "Milosevic is the enemy of our people. He is a communist and he started a war in which many have died. I can't really believe that this could be the beginning of the end for him but I'm hoping against hope."

Opposition activists have admitted that the response in the countryside and in the provinces has so far proved disappointing. However, they are hoping that the newfound unity of Serbia's two main opposition parties will persuade former Socialist supporters, disgruntled with hyperinflation and unemployment, to come over to their side.

Throughout the war in Croatia, the Serbian opposition has been indecisive and ineffective. The present campaign is as much a test of their own staying power as it is one of the popularity of President Milosevic.

While socialist politicians have denounced the petition in public, in private they claim to be unworried. "They've no chance of success," said Mihailo Markovic, a close aide to Mr Milosevic. "The opposition simply have no credible alternative leader."

## Skopje wants to set up army

FROM TIM JUDAH  
IN BELGRADE AND CHRISTOPHER ELOU  
IN ATHENS

AS THE Croatian war winds down and Serbs turn to their own problems, the parliament of the Macedonian republic voted at the weekend to found an army.

Macedonia's bid for international recognition has been frustrated by bitter Greek opposition and on Friday hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated against Macedonian independence in the Greek port of Thessaloniki. Appealing to Macedonian political parties not to mount retaliatory anti-Greek demonstrations, Kiro Gligorov, the Macedonian president, denounced the rally saying: "Instead of friendship we have been greeted with hatred."

In Athens, Antonis Samaras, the Greek foreign minister, has voiced his determination to veto any move by the European Community to recognise Macedonia at the EC council of foreign ministers' meeting in Lisbon today. Constantine Mitsotakis, the prime minister, said at the weekend that he hoped the ministers would respond to Greece's demand that the three conditions set for recognition of the Yugoslav republic be strictly adhered to. They stipulate a change of the republic's name of "Macedonia", which Athens believes implies territorial claims against Greece; specific undertakings not to conduct hostile propaganda; and a pledge in the constitution that the republic has no claims on any part of northern Greece.

Although Greece would veto any EC recognition of the republic under its present name, it accepts that it can do nothing about recognition by individual Community members. Italy and Germany are believed to be preparing to do so following similar moves by Bulgaria and Turkey.

Mr Samaras will be circulating among his 11 EC colleagues banknotes from Skopje depicting a Thessaloniki landmark and a map of the so-called Macedonia of the Aegean, incorporating the northern Greek province of Macedonia.

• **Lisbon:** European Community foreign ministers meet here today to discuss how they will share out aid for the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States as they move to a market economy. "There is a cake to be sliced up," a senior Portuguese official said. "Aid will go to regimes with stability and credibility among their own people."

Officials said aid to the former Soviet republics would top the agenda of the meeting, called to review EC foreign policy. The upheaval in Algeria and the conflict in Yugoslavia would also be discussed, they said. Portugal is the current president of the Community. (Reuters)



Embracing the fascist way: Alessandra Mussolini, the granddaughter of Benito Mussolini, the wartime fascist dictator, kisses her father Romano after formally announcing her candidacy for the MSI, the neo-fascist party. The MSI, the neo-fascist party, for the general election on April 5. Signora Mussolini, aged 28, is a medical student. Her father is a

jazz pianist; her aunt is Sophia Loren (Our Foreign Staff writes). Signora Mussolini, who will stand in a Naples constituency, insists that her political ambitions are serious. She is standing for the neo-fascist because they "are closest to the ideas of my grandfather". The period when fascism was thought "shameful" had passed.

The betting in Spain, where the family now lives and frequently appears in the pages of glossy magazines, has been that the throne will go to Georgi Jorge, aged 46, a former motor-racing champion and yachting enthusiast who lives in Marbella or else to his son, Irakli, aged 19, who has been learning English in the United States.

However, the Georgian politicians now visiting Spain to sound out the options are convinced that Georgi's more serious-minded brother, Bagrat, or his son, Juan, aged 14, would make a better choice.

For one thing, they point out, Georgi's mother was a commoner, while Bagrat's was impeccably blue-blooded. Bagrat is a cousin on his



Fancy footwork: a nine-year-old Albanian boy gets down to work polishing shoes in Pristina, Kosovo. Albanian families have on average seven children

## Albania near the brink of disorder

FROM BRENDA FOWLER  
IN TIRANA

THE Mediterranean stroll down the tree-lined boulevards of the Albanian capital used to be a mighty event. But since the collapse of the coalition government last December, public order has decayed to the point where people are fearful to venture out after dusk. Recently, three women were raped and killed, police say, and no one has yet been arrested. Shootings, robberies and beatings are routine.

"We need to stabilise the forces of order," said Sali Berisha, leader of the Democratic party. "Even the police are afraid now," said one Western diplomat.

With just over one month before multiparty parliamentary elections on March 22, Albania is tottering on the edge of disorder. Since the Democrats walked out of the coalition with the Socialists last December, complaining about their partner's unwillingness to reform, the interim government has done little more than prepare for the elections. In the meantime, basic government services have almost ceased to exist. Nobody is quite sure who, if anyone, is in charge.

Electricity shortages mean that parts of the country are without power during the day, sometimes for days on end, and water is turned on for only a few hours each day. Paraffin is also in short supply, and Tirana residents have taken to chopping down trees in the city's parks — even in broad daylight — for wood to heat their homes.

Albanians are knocking down walls around public buildings to steal the bricks, and diverting electricity and even telephone connections from public lines. Rubbish is burned in the streets. "The Italian food aid is basically feeding the whole country," said Hans Baechli, head of the Albanian Red Cross.

*Inflation* has soared to more than 100 per cent, though there are no official figures, and the estimates of unemployment range from 20 per cent to 50 per cent. According to Gramoz Pasko, an economist and former Democratic party deputy prime minister, agricultural and industrial production have halved since 1989.

Albania's parliament, which was dominated by the Socialists, the former Communists, has yet to pass the kind of substantial legislation on democratic and free market reform which have been passed in other post-communist countries of Eastern Europe. Western diplomats say that investors will not be attracted until the government is at least nominally democratic. They predict that the Democratic party will emerge from the elections with a slim majority. Mr Berisha has vowed not to enter another coalition with the Socialists.

Much of the political debate is going on above the heads of the Albanians, many of whom are so desperate that they simply want to leave the country. "I'm not going to vote," said Susana Beqiri, an economist, aged 28, who has been laid off. "No one can help us now."

## Shoppers smell a rat in the dustbin of history

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

GERMAN consumers are seeing red over yellow rubbish bins, introduced to please Greens, which were installed by a consortium of 3,000 manufacturers after new legislation insisted that half of all packaging material must be collected separately and recycled.

Emptying of the bins is funded by a levy on every product sold by the manufacturers who have joined the scheme, which is meant to raise DM2 billion (£700 mil-

lion). The products are marked by a green blob, denoting plastic or paper which will be used again. Manufacturers congratulated themselves privately on finding a way round the new law, which boosted sales among the environmentally conscious and also gave German goods protection against foreign competitors, who could not be part of the scheme.

Bonn is the first town in the west to be equipped with the yellow bins, which quickly be-

came well-used. But customers have quickly become suspicious that manufacturers are using the system to introduce price rises well above the inflation rate of 4.2 per cent.

Pensioners have been writing to complain to newspapers. One said: "Mustard up from DM1.59 to DM1.79 a tube. That's a 12.5 per cent increase." Another moaned: "Margarine now costs me DM1.69 instead of DM1.49. That's 13.3 per cent more."

The traders' federation insists that no more than two per cent is added to the price of any product to pay for the scheme, and that higher price rises are "pure coincidence". But Thomas Schiller, spokesman of the German consumers' association, is sure that traders are using every opportunity to raise prices. He says that consumers will abandon green-spot products and return to those in unrecyclable packaging if prices are not cut.

*Winter games*, pages 29-30

## Royal watchers acclaim racing certainty for Georgian throne

BY BRUCE CLARK

WITH restoration of Georgia's royal house looking more likely than at any time since it was dethroned 190 years ago, the contest is on to see which member of the Bagration dynasty is best qualified to reclaim the ancient kingdom.

The betting in Spain, where the family now lives and frequently appears in the pages of glossy magazines, has been that the throne will go to Georgi Jorge, aged 46, a former

motor-racing champion and yachting enthusiast who lives in Marbella or else to his son, Irakli, aged 19, who has been learning English in the United States.

However, the Georgian politicians now visiting Spain to sound out the options are convinced that Georgi's more serious-minded brother, Bagrat, or his son, Juan, aged 14, would make a better choice.

For one thing, they point out, Georgi's mother was a commoner, while Bagrat's was impeccably blue-blooded. Bagrat is a cousin on his mother's side of King Juan Carlos of Spain.

Bagrat is understood to have made an excellent impression on the visitors from Tbilisi, the best-known of whom is Georgi Chanturia, the nationalist leader and head of the National Democratic party, who was arrested during an air journey last September and held in a KGB isolation cell until opposition forces freed him during the battles for Tbilisi in December.

Mr Chanturia is the most prominent among the Georgian politicians who have

right well be the best qualified of all to ascend the throne. Maria Paz, the sister of Georgi and Bagrat, is the only member of the dynasty to have taught herself the difficult language of her homeland, and probably the most interested in Georgia.

Yet monarchists in a country known for its male chauvinism seem to have neglected her, despite the fact that the most glorious period in Georgian history was the reign of her medieval forebear, Queen Tamara.

It is likely that the royalists will be the best qualified to ascend the throne. Maria Paz, the sister of Georgi and Bagrat, is the only member of the dynasty to have taught herself the difficult language of her homeland, and probably the most interested in Georgia.

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## Bush moves to rally shaky troops

The president is trying to open his campaign with a bang and not as a wimp, Martin Fletcher writes from Goffstown, New Hampshire

GEORGE Bush's half-mile-long motorcade swept into this small rural community of 14,000 at the weekend. At the end of a meet-the-people session at the Mountain View Middle School his audience stomped and screamed in wild excitement. Unfortunately it was not the president who had bought them to their feet, but the surprise appearance of Arnold Schwarzenegger, the pin-up actor.

Less than a year ago, having crushed Saddam Hussein, Mr Bush enjoyed peerless global stature. Yesterday and on Saturday he cut an almost pathetic figure, rushing around depressed New Hampshire in a panicky attempt to shore up his lukewarm support before tomorrow's critical first primary.

To lend his inapid appearance some zest, the President of the United States was compelled to import a Hollywood star who proceeded to upstage him. "Pump up" Mr Bush's vote, demanded Schwarzenegger. Tell Patrick Buchanan "hasta la vista, baby", urged The Terminator, stealing a line from his films. But the presence of this muscular hunk seemed merely to point up the "wimp factor" that has returned with a vengeance to dog Mr Bush.

It is hard to overstate the state's disappointment with the man whose White House bid it rescued in 1988. Mr Bush will almost certainly beat Mr Buchanan, his conservative nemesis, but Republicans will vote for him not with conviction but from a sense of duty and a fear of something worse.

Despite the huge advantages of incumbency, Mr Bush will be lucky to get 60 per cent of the vote and will have been severely chastened in the process. Mr Buchanan, with his rapid wit, revels in Mr Bush's

manoeuvre" in the face of possible attack from India, and dreamed of gaining "a strategic depth" through an alliance with supportive Muslim states to the west. Yet Pakistan's role in Central Asia is likely to be hindered by the political chaos in Afghanistan, lying in between.

Mr Baker's tour, during which he won assurances from Tajikistan over the export of uranium, has been prompted in part by nightmare scenarios under which Pakistan and Iran shop for nuclear scientists and even missiles in Central Asia.

Apart from economic and security, Iran is also motivated by religious zeal. Fear of fundamentalism spreading has in turn prompted Washington to encourage Turkey in its bid for a leading role in the region's politics.

For centuries before its conquest by the Russian empire, the region was part of Persia's cultural sphere, although most inhabitants were Turkic. But cultural links between Shia Iran and the Sunni Muslim — and heavily secularised states — of Central Asia may have been weakened by Tehran's Islamic revolution.

"It would take an enormous effort on Iran's part to establish itself as a leading player," a Western diplomat said. "Religion, nationality and economic weakness, all work against it."

This leaves Turkey, whose secular nationalism and democratic aspirations could make it a much more powerful influence. But many experts tend to discount the emergence of any powerful new bloc in Central Asia and fear that the very lack of any unifying vision will encourage nationalist forces to tear each other apart.

Uzbekistan, meanwhile, joined Turkmenia and Azerbaijan in adhering yesterday to the Economic Co-operation Organisation (ECO), which groups Turkey, Pakistan and Iran to form a loose unit of non-Arab Muslim states stretching over a vast expanse of Asia. President Rafsanjani of Iran, welcoming the new members to an ECO summit in Tehran, said the expanded group could "form a powerful political economic body in the region and present themselves as a world power".

Each of the ECO's former members has its own reasons to welcome the advent of the Central Asian states. Pakistan, and in particular its generals, has long complained of a "lack of room to



Losing battle: Bill Clinton, in Manchester, New Hampshire, trying to revive his campaign, battered by charges of adultery and draft-dodging

Broccoli," but the veneer of politeness concealed the discontent within. Kim Mobley Hall, a bright young waitress, told how her husband had lost his white-collar job, they had no health insurance, and her meagre wages alone were supporting a family of five. "The most terrifying thing is two years ago we were upper middle-class but in a couple more months we could be homeless."

The Bush-Buchanan battle has split the New Hampshire Republican party, with barely two-thirds of the party's state congressmen supporting the president, and could do the same nationally. Mr Buchanan is attracting money, has momentum, and will do well enough in New Hampshire to carry his campaign south.

"As" the campaign reached its climax, the five Democratic candidates spent yesterday preparing for a live televised debate last night that promised to make them or break them.

Bush plus, page 1



Swimming ahead: Paul Tsongas surfaces for a word with the press, having stolen the lead from Mr Clinton

## Killer Dahmer is sane, jury rules

FROM CHARLES BREMNER  
IN NEW YORK

A WISCONSIN judge is expected to pass 15 consecutive life sentences against Jeffrey Dahmer today after the jury decided that the chocolate factory worker was sane when he murdered 15 boys and men in one of the most grotesque killing sprees in American history.

Relatives of the victims wept as the Milwaukee jury decided by a majority verdict on Saturday night to reject the argument of Dahmer's lawyer that "this is not an evil man. This was a sick man whose sickness rose to the level of mental illness."

Psychiatric experts for the defence argued that Dahmer suffered from necrophilia, a sexual attraction to corpses. The verdict ran counter to the trend in American society towards absolving defendants of responsibility in favour of psychiatric explanations.

Jurors have been offered free psychiatric counselling after hearing three weeks of gruesome testimony, including graphic accounts of how Dahmer slit open his victims, had sex with their bodies and ate their body parts. Large audiences tuned into the live broadcast of the trial on the court television network and local radio stations.

Opposing the defence psychiatrists were experts who argued that Dahmer was in full control of himself and chose his victims, mainly non-white homosexual youths, carefully in order to avoid detection. He targeted men without cars, for example, because that reduced the risk of their being traced.

"It isn't the killing he takes pleasure in, it's the sex," said Michael McCann, the prosecutor. Dahmer killed "so he could have a couple more days of sexual pleasure with the bodies".

Dahmer confessed to murdering 17 men and boys, but pleaded not guilty through insanity to the 15 cases on which he was specifically charged. He faces a separate charge in Ohio for his first murder, committed in 1978.

His spree ended last July when one of his intended victims escaped and called police. Only months before, the police had returned another victim, a Laotian boy aged 14, to Dahmer's flat after he ran screaming for help to neighbours.

Trial by Hollywood, page 12

## US, Turkey and Iran jostle in Central Asia

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW  
AND ANATOL LIEVEN IN BAKU

JAMES Baker, the American Secretary of State, pledged yesterday to throw his country's weight behind the promotion of civil liberties in the new states of Central Asia, where the West, Turkey and Iran are jostling to fill the vacuum left by Soviet power.

As he headed for Moscow from the conservative republic of Uzbekistan, he also indicated that, despite its tough stand on human rights record before opening embassies in the former Soviet republics.

In Tashkent, where dissidents complain of widespread repression, Abdurahim Pulatov, a leading opposition figure, told Mr Baker that full diplomatic links would help the democratic cause. The American visitor seemed to sympathise with this argument, saying that US diplomacy "can be a force for seeing they move in the direction of political freedom".

Uzbekistan, meanwhile, joined Turkmenia and Azerbaijan in adhering yesterday to the Economic Co-operation Organisation (ECO), which groups Turkey, Pakistan and Iran to form a loose unit of non-Arab Muslim states stretching over a vast expanse of Asia. President Rafsanjani of Iran, welcoming the new members to an ECO summit in Tehran, said the expanded group could "form a powerful political economic body in the region and present themselves as a world power".

Each of the ECO's former members has its own reasons to welcome the advent of the Central Asian states. Pakistan, and in particular its generals, has long complained of a "lack of room to

## Pledge boosts Kim's succession chance

FROM REUTER IN TOKYO

FRESH indication that President Kim Il Sung, who turns 80 in April, may soon relinquish absolute power came yesterday when North Korea's top party and state organs swore a fulsome 50th birthday oath of allegiance to Kim Jong Il, the son of the "Great Leader".

Hailing the younger Kim as "the Dear Leader of our party and our people and the supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces", the statement pledged "the highest glory and warmest congratulations" carrying

hugs to heap praise on him as he approached 50.

Official determination to make the country's 22 million people share in the joy of the occasion was underlined last week when President Kim proclaimed big rises in wages, pensions and scholarships. Wages of workers, technicians and office employees are to rise by 43.4 percent.

Yesterdays pledge of allegiance came in a joint congratulatory message from the central committee of the Workers' (communist) party, the central military committee, the central people's committee and the cabinet.

Kim Il Sung: incentive to share in party's joy

## Uneasy fits the crown on Jackson's head

BY CHARLES BREMNER

IN HIS latest multimillion dollar mega-video, now playing across the world, Michael Jackson "remembers the time when blacks were kings and queens", and enchants a black Egyptian queen with his dancing. This weekend, the Gloved One was crowned a real African king and found his subjects harder to charm.

The trouble began the moment that Jackson, the latest and most delicate of American idols to drop in on their African roots, landed in Abidjan and rushed from his private jet to the waiting limousine clutching his nose.

"The American sacred beast took it upon himself to remind us we are underdeveloped, impure," sniffed the Ivory Coast newspaper *Le Soir*, which also referred to America's monarch of pop as a "recreeted, bleached, neither white nor black, neither man nor woman".

Then came the riots as paramilitary troops waded with truncheons and whips into the thousands of disappointed fans who, unaware of Jackson's love of privacy, had lined the route expecting him to wave from an open car. Things did not improve

## Mobuto troops kill 13 at church rally

FROM REUTER IN KINSHASA

AT LEAST 13 people were killed when security forces opened fire on demonstrators in Zaire's capital yesterday, according to Kitenge Yezu, the information minister.

Witnesses said troops loyal to President Mobutu had broken up an illegal pro-democracy protest organised by Roman Catholic priests. Kitenge said the government had confirmation of 13 fatalities and had asked Zaire's Red Cross to help treat the wounded.

Thousands of Catholics and other Christians had poured out of churches after Sunday morning services, singing psalms and clutching bibles and rosaries. Led by priests and opposition politicians in what had been intended to be a peaceful protest, they called for the immediate resumption of Zaire's national conference.

Mobutu's embattled government suspended the pro-democracy forum last month when it became clear that it was dominated by anti-Mobutu delegates. Yesterday's protest had been banned on Saturday by Kinshasa's government and was not backed by

the Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Frederic Eisou. Mr Kitenge said two Belgians were among several priests arrested by police and soldiers. "The order was immediately given to expel them from Zaire," he added.

Troops occupied churches after the carnage, refusing access even to the clergy. Witnesses said a policeman trapped by a crowd in the Lemba district had been burned to death after being doused in petrol.

The death toll was the heaviest in a single day since the start of open challenges to Mobutu's authoritarian rule 18 months ago. Western governments have been putting pressure on Mr Mobutu to introduce democratic reforms or risk plunging the vast country of 40 million people into civil war.

The protest on Sunday was organised by radical young clerics who espouse an "liberation theology" pioneered by priests in Latin America. Led by Abbot Jose Mpundu, they came close in their sermons to advocating a popular uprising to put an end to Mobutu's 27-year rule.

## Japan gives Jagger a jumpy flashback

FROM REUTER

MICK Jagger, the Rolling Stones singer, has been released from Japan because of a drug arrest 23 years ago. He was confined to a hotel at Narita airport, Tokyo, last night so that he could appeal to the justice ministry today for a reversal of the decision.

Jagger, aged 48, was allowed to enter Japan for performances in March 1988 and in February 1990 after immigration consulted the foreign ministry. The rocker has been kept on a Japanese immigration blacklist since 1969, when he and his then girlfriend, Marianne Faithful, were arrested in London and charged with possession of marijuana. Jagger was fined £200. Faithful was acquitted.

Hazel Hawke, aged 62, the wife of the former Australian prime minister, Bob Hawke, was admitted to St Vincent's hospital, Sydney, for removal of a tumour at the base of her brain. "It is expected that the tumour will be benign," Mr Hawke said.

Four months earlier, doctors had removed a benign ovarian cyst. Mrs Hawke had recently complained of feeling tired and run-down. The Hawkes have been contemplating their future since Paul Keating, the former Treasurer, toppled Mr Hawke in a Labor party challenge in December.

Kitchen flagstones which were lovingly scrubbed by generations of northern women are to grace The Queen's London home, Buckingham Palace. The slabs, rescued from hundreds of Coronation Street-type homes during inner-city demolition, will be used as replacements for a flagged courtyard.

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# What Kinnock really believes

Labour has embraced continental social democracy, says Peter Riddell

A frequent Tory claim is that Labour does not believe in anything: that the dumping of its previous commitments has left the party leaderless, guided only by the ebb and flow of public opinion (this is often combined with the contradictory charge that Labour has not changed at all). In fact, Labour has arrived at a distinctive ideological position, clearer in many ways than the position the Tories affect as they manoeuvre over the Thatcher legacy.

Few British politicians, thankfully, talk in ideological terms. I have never heard John Smith mention Gramsci, and I strongly suspect John Major spends considerably more time reading the works of Neville Cardus than those of Roger Scruton. But ideologies still exist, if only as rationalisations of policies adopted on pragmatic grounds.

So, whether they articulate it or not, most of Labour's present leaders operate in a different intellectual framework from that of the late 1970s and from that of the Tories. The key is Labour's embrace of Europe. This is deeper than merely supporting a more integrated Community and an activist Commission. It reflects a conscious adoption of a European political model in which the state sets the terms for the operation of markets. This contrasts with the neo-liberal model of free-market capitalism.

Labour's new approach has been given a theoretical twist in *Next Left, an agenda for the 1990s*, a pamphlet published today by the leaders of the Institute for Public Policy Research, the stimulating left-wing think tank. The authors accept that the traditional social democratic state came over time to be rigid and static, with public sector failure symbolised by tower blocks and British Leyland. They argue that the Thatcherite reaction has failed: "that there is nothing self-regulating about the market, that the limits of individual endeavour and entrepreneurship are as pronounced as their strengths, and that the dogmas of *laissez-faire* are a recipe for accelerated economic decline and intensified social injustice".

The institute's alternative is not a revival of the traditional mixed economy, what the authors describe as a free-market system with a state sponsored safety-net for the economic losers. Instead, it proposes "a close interrelationship, weaving together social interest and market dynamism". Stripped of its verbiage this means an active state intervening in the labour and financial markets and encouraging industrial change, all within an integrated Europe.

In some respects, of course, this sounds like a reheating of the Wilson message of 1963-64 with the addition of a continental sauce. There is hardly any mention of that indigestible party, the trade unions and nationalised industries. The danger of this approach is that the gains in industrial performance made

## 'Labour's policy reflects its adoption of a European model where the state sets the terms for markets'

Even in the public services, Labour has accepted some Tory changes. The question is more one of balance. This is where the Tories have their own ideological debate between Thatcherism and one-nation Toryism, or Chicago versus Christian Democracy, as one minister describes it. Characteristically, Mr Major sympathises with both approaches, free market on the economy and traditional Tory on the public services, as will be seen in the party's election manifesto — what Kenneth Clarke last week described as Thatcherism with a human face. But the debate has only been deferred, not resolved, and might be the focus for battle, especially over Europe, if the Tories lose.

Critics of both Tory and Labour leadership see the European model as another example of the blurring of party differences. But there are many variants of this model, and differences between Christians and social democrats. Chancellor Kohl does not always see eye to eye with Jacques Delors; indeed, the Christian Democrats in Germany have reacted to Maestricht by debating whether the social market should give more emphasis to the market side.

Moreover, Labour's European model is also under question as social democratic parties struggle to find a new role in Sweden, Germany and France. Paradoxically, Labour may have turned itself into a mainstream European social democratic party just when continental parties have become unsure about their own direction.

## ...and moreover

### MATTHEW PARRIS

When your secretary does not care for what you have written, it comes as a disappointment. Mrs Wright and I see eye to eye on much, but she does, on the whole, prefer Alan Coren. Though she sometimes approves, her equally common reaction to my own literary efforts is "so what?"

It's a good test. My colleagues in the *Times* room at Westminster put the same thought differently. Set out (they say) the news you suppose worthy of publication, and preface it with the exclamation "guess what, Mum!" Ask yourself whether the news justifies the exclamation. If it does, scrap the exclamation and print the news. If it does not, scrap both.

What follows, then, will have Mrs Wright and my colleagues shaking their heads in despair. I am about to share with you an insight that fails the "so what?" test before it starts, and to which "guess what, Mum!" could be applied only in sarcasm. But it has troubled and amazed me all weekend and I must get it off my chest. Sorry, Mrs Wright, but, here goes...

Why are Adam's apples not an object of sexual interest?

I approach this, you see, with a fresh eye. Only last Thursday did I learn that men's Adam's apples are visible and women's are not. I never noticed. Now I've spent three days in incredulous confirmation of the hypothesis. Apparently the rest of Britain has known it since infancy, but nobody told me. As

a child I changed schools whenever my father was posted to a new country, and perhaps left my junior school in Nicosia when the class was about to do Adam's apples, and reached my junior school in southern Rhodesia when they'd just done them.

This was the way I missed out the decimal system from my education, with no ill-effects whatever. But here, I discovered on Thursday, was a more important gap, and one I feel most keenly. Suddenly I've started staring at people's throats, and realising that this amazing thing is true. It's incredible! You can't see women's at all, but every fellow you meet has a visible Adam's apple.

Now, run through (under your breath, please) some of the other physical differences between the sexes. And, having completed a checklist of the obvious bits and pieces we variously have or haven't, move on to some of the secondary differences, too: a gruff voice, rough hands, manly stubble and narrow hips, of which a man might be proud; the softer tones, delicate touch, smoother skin and generous thighs a woman might be pleased to possess... each physical distinguishing mark — slight, banal or plumb stupid as it might be when compared with natural wonders like the Victoria Falls or Kilimanjaro — has been sung by poets, celebrated in love story, or sniggered at by pubescent teenagers.

Except the Adam's apple. As

The law of the entertainment industry prevails in American courts, writes Charles Brenner

After watching a few American trials, you start to get the hang of the game. To win, the lawyers must simply pack their case in the rhythm of television drama and cast themselves as the star or the genial host of a talk show. You score by drawing on the images and plots from *Perry Mason*, *LA Law*, *Night Court* and all those other television series that have given Americans their extraordinary familiarity with the courtroom.

In the Kennedy-Smith rape trial, Roy Black, the defence attorney, won the day at the outset by connecting emotionally with the jury as the genial presenter and invoking the familiar stereotypes of the wronged young Dr Kildare Kennedy-Smith, the vengeful husband, a fruitcake from *Fatal Attraction*, and the supportive family led by Uncle Ted, the lovable rogue from countless sitcoms. Moira Laish, the prosecutor, had no such storyline and therefore no chance,

particularly since Judge Mary Lupo cast herself as the wise-cracking Italian mama.

Another take on the dramatic stereotype could be found this week in the federal court of Brooklyn, where John Gotti, "the Dapper Don", is playing hard to the mythology of gangsterdom. Silly and menacing, Gotti's personality has taken over Judge Leo Glasser's court, as if the plot was a private joke between him and his public. When Gotti dismissed the judge and the earnest young prosecutors as a bunch of "faggots", the crowd roared. The prosecutors, a grey lot in comparison, must fight hard to prove the merit of their murder charges.

The virtuoso lesson in the short-attention-span courtroom style

was delivered by Greg Garrison, the freelance prosecutor of Mike Tyson on rape charges in Indianapolis. Greg, as the jury got to know him, followed every rule in the scriptwriter's book. He established a plot and a lovable, larger-than-life character for himself, slumping, hands in pockets, on the defense table as he chanted on about "Desire", as he always called Ms Washington, the accuser of Tyson. Europeans and other learned types duelled with each other over the question of the sanity of Jeffrey Dahmer, the confessed cannibal and murderer of 17 men. In Philadelphia, an expert in soothsaying recently convinced a jury to award \$1 million dollars in damages to a fortune-teller who claimed that a body scan

had destroyed her psychic powers.

It would be misleading to suggest that all this means American juries do not take their business seriously. They do so to a fault, agonising through replays of evidence with such intensity that they burst into tears and receive free counseling. After the verdict in Indianapolis, the jury talked to the cameras straight from their box, reviewing the performance of the cast as if they had just taken part in an episode of *Perry Mason*.

While the public waits for the next episodes — Tyson's sentencing and a year's worth of appeals — the Hollywood agents are buying up the story, and the cast backs in its new celebrity. Ms Washington, depicted to the jury as an anonymous innocent only interested in justice, has put herself on national television and magazine covers and Mr Garrison, who based his case on denouncing the culture of his celebrity, has hit the television big-time.

# Trial by Hollywood

Bernard Levin  
takes coffee and  
comfort in a  
gadgetry Tower  
of Babel

Let us talk of gadgets. I am not yet ready to reveal the secret of perpetual motion, but gadgets are another, albeit lesser, matter. I once saw for sale, in a shop, a gadget which was made of solid brass (presumably there were golden ones for the rich), about the size and shape of a smallish cigar. It didn't do anything, as far as I could see, and after I had walked round it three times I asked the lady behind the counter what it was for. She had the decency to blush as she told me that it was for dialling telephone numbers (we had not got push-button phones in those days), and she blushed more when she demonstrated it: you put the thing in the hole in the dial, one by one, and turned the dial with it. In other words, someone had invented an artificial finger: big deal.

The next such surprise was an electric breadknife. I didn't buy one of those, either, because I reckoned that if I got so old and enfeebled that I could not cut a slice of bread without assistance, I would have lost all my teeth anyway, and be living on porridge.

But away from the lunatic fringe of gadgets: I am a sucker for more or less useful ones, which accounts for the fact that I have just bought two more. I got them both in the same shop, though in very different departments, but they were both gleaming and irresistible. One was for use in the kitchen, the other in the bathroom.

The first was a machine devoted to making coffee; I am a considerable expert when coffee is under discussion. For 40 years I have been a connoisseur of that glorious beverage (but there a religion which worships coffee, and if so where do I sign?), that boon to the thirsty, that dream of any lover of palpitations, that nectar which will satisfy anyone with a soul capable of doing true justice to the glorious scent which fills the breakfast-room, and would fill the whole street if the windows were open.

I have hopes for my machine: it is simplicity itself to use, it had better be, because in all matters mechanical I am an officially state-registered noncompo, and I would anyway have cut off both my hands with the electric breadknife years ago: so far it has worked impeccably.

Yes, yes I am coming to the point, don't try to hurry me. For I must now describe the other device, the one in the bathroom. It is, in plain English, an electric toothbrush, though it is actually called by a ridiculously fancy name. There was a vogue, a few years ago, for electric toothbrushes with heads that went round, but because they worked off batteries the makers could never work out how to make the toothbrush go round forcefully enough to do its job; as soon as you pressed the head against your teeth, it still revolved, and of course it would have been impossible to make really safe a toothbrush that

worked direct from the mains. "Mummy, Daddy's dead." "Good gracious, so he is; how did that happen?" "Well, he put the toothbrush in his mouth and switched on, then he made a funny noise and fell down." "Well, well."

The new device, however, though you charge it from the mains supply (a razor socket will do), is detached from contact with it, and however hard you press its head against your teeth, it still goes whirring round, so powerful is its whirr.

Both devices come from Germany. The coffee-maker is from Krups; surely it should have a double p, but I suppose the firm has delicately changed its name, ever so slightly but ever so significantly, lest it remind people of a certain age, like me, of the time when Krups delivered enormous numbers of very different devices to these islands, usually in the middle of the night and quite certainly without ringing the

doorbell. The toothbrush comes from Braun.

All such gizmos these days have instruction booklets, new if any of which I can understand. There are publishers today who make an enormous amount of money by commissioning books which explain the explanations that come with computers, and I sometimes wish one of those firms would do the same for ordinary appliances. Anyway, the point is that these machines are sold internationally, and therefore have instructions in many languages; I have just realised that if I drink enough coffee, and brush my teeth sufficiently frequently, I shall be sufficiently omnilingual.

Well, do you know the Portuguese for "hinged lid"? It is *tampa basculante*, and I would never have known it without the help of Krups. But once you have started you will find yourself in a kind of fairyland, where your own tongue strolls through a wonderful

Not yet, I fear; I have just learnt from the Braun toothbrush that three languages have been dropped from the list that adorned the coffee-maker: Turkish, Arabic and Hebrew, an unmistakable and offensive assertion that Turks, Arabs and Jews never clean their teeth. *Ciñaz kultanmadigi zaman, kablosuz ciñaz tabanina yerlestirili*, which means — at least I think it does — "Trust the Krauts to ruin everything."

### MacBeth's last book

A FEW days before his death yesterday, George MacBeth discovered that his last novel would be published in the autumn. As he lay in hospital with motor neurone disease, his wife Penny read him a letter from his publisher congratulating him on an excellent book.

Giles Gordon, literary agent of the poet and novelist for 17 years, says: "The novel, which is called

*An Allegory of Spencer*, is set in a united Ireland and looks at how Britain and Ireland can survive together in the 1990s. It is one of his best novels for many years."

MacBeth's publisher and friend of 30 years, Tom Rosenthal, the chairman of André Deutsch, says: "The novel is a moving and intricate portrait of the tensions of a united Ireland. The hero, Spencer, worked for the British before unification and in the novel wants to lead a quiet life in Ireland. But events from the past conspire to haunt him. All the old animosities die hard."

Rosenthal, who was given his first job in the BBC by MacBeth, says of him: "I think he was one of the most generous figures in the literary world. He praised others and, as the producer of BBC Radio's *Poetry Now*, was a great patron of young poets."

MacBeth's passions in life included hamburgers. Dannie Abse, the former president of the Poetry Society, says: "I remember George came back from a visiting academic post in America saying that the greatest thing about America was its hamburgers. This never quite squared with his lifestyle: he loved large dilapidated houses where he would host fancy dress parties. He was quite conscious of clothes and was a bit of a dandy."

slimmed down after a number of other leading contenders said they were not interested. James Naughtie, presenter of Radio 4's *World at One*, was informally sounded out but BBC correspondents say he does not want the post. He is happy in his present job, which gives him freedom to make other programmes, such as a recent series on opera and on the US elections.

Within two hours 1,500 people, more than half the passengers and crew, had drowned. The cable, which was used in the British enquiry into the sinking, is part of a collection of 448 Marconi radio signals that Christie's hopes will fetch more than £30,000.

The SOS contrasts poignantly with cheery messages sent by passengers early in the crossing. One said: "Arrive Wednesday. Titanic maiden voyage. Meet me. Vessel world seem."

THE LAST desperate plea sent out from the Titanic as it was sinking is to be auctioned by Christie's this April on the 80th anniversary of the disaster. The message on April 14, 1912, reads: "Sinking wants immediate assistance."

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## APRIL VERSUS MAY

May 7 remains the best date for the Tory party to go to the country. It is the best date for the nation. It would enable a finance bill to be fully enacted and other important legislation to be completed. It would mean a convenient coincidence of national and local elections. The present phoney war could calm down until Easter and then begin in earnest.

For the Tory party, the attractions of May are overwhelming. April is always a cruel month. May is nearer to thrice-blessed June. Another month would be another month to score debating points off Labour, as the Conservatives are now doing with ease, though as yet with scant benefit in the opinion polls. Above all, May would permit whatever budget plot is being hatched to come to some electoral fruition.

The budget is now towering alarmingly over the Tories' election strategy. Win or lose, the budget will be held responsible. Nothing so beguiles British politicians as budget psychology. Next month's is being foisted as a "budget for jobs", as the defining budget of post-Thatcher Toryism. Party expectations are near hysterical. If the unique selling proposition of Mr Major's party is of a low tax party portraying Labour as a high tax one, then this budget is to emerge as the bell and end-all of low tax budgets, and to blazes with the public sector borrowing requirement. This is no time for ideology, this is war.

Such an approach remains risky. Poll evidence is that floating voters, thanks to Mrs Thatcher, are less concerned with high taxes than with the poor state of public services and infrastructure. They would even accept higher taxes to improve the latter. Tory managers boldly claim that this is merely what floating voters say to pollsters. In the privacy of the polling booth, the elector feels his or her wallet and votes for low taxes. They mean more money for consumption in the short term, a boost to the economy and a positive "feel good factor".

Whatever else may be said of this strategy,

## LAWYERS' PARADISE

*The Times continues its series of editorials on Thatcherism's "forgotten supply side", the professions. This week: the lawyers; next week: academics.*

For a moment in 1989 Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor seemed to have joined forces with Dick the Ashford butcher, to whom Shakespeare gave the memorable line: "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." Lord Mackay's initial proposals for the reform of the legal profession were greeted by the majority of barristers (and to a lesser extent, solicitors) with dismay and disbelief, and then with a fierce resolve that they would fight him.

Lord Mackay's green paper was intended primarily as an assault on monopoly and restrictive practice. He wished to break the de facto monopolies of the Bar Council on the supply of advocates and of the Law Society on the supply of solicitors. The traditional restrictions on the way legal work is handled, such as the ban on multi-disciplinary partnerships which would link lawyers with, say, accountants, would have been outlawed. The sharp division of the profession into two branches, solicitors and advocates, would have been dissolved.

Virtually the only detail which was welcomed was this last, and then only by the Law Society on behalf of that ten per cent of their 60,000 members who want to practise advocacy in the higher courts. The barristers were furious, and the solicitors too were unhappy at the threat to their own monopoly represented by Lord Mackay's plan to allow property conveyancing to be handled by non-solicitors.

Over the past three years such opposition, carried right up to the profession's most senior representatives in the House of Lords, has largely negated Lord Mackay's zeal. He has pushed through an end to the conveyancing monopoly, though the recession in property has made conveyancing less attractive to non-solicitors. The rules governing rights of audience to non-barristers are being ponderously debated by the Griffiths committee. But these are modest reforms. Lord Mackay was aiming at a much larger target, the exclusive organisation and supervision of the legal industry by the lawyers' two professional bodies: admission and training practices, finance, ethics, professional custom, and practice, and complaints procedures. There it was he suffered his most severe defeat.

Lord Mackay wanted government-determined tests of competence which had to be passed before anybody was allowed to practise law and which, if passed, would allow anybody to practise. After admission, standards were to be upheld by regulation, and fees kept down by competition. As the customer rather than the provider became sovereign, value for money would become the dominant principle in the legal profession. The paraphernalia of barristers' dinners, wigs, benches, inns of court and sets of chambers, would become mere decorative trappings. No longer would these be the roccoco foundations of an edifice of self-regulation which, the lawyers prided themselves, linked them in a communion of legal saints with the traditions of the great justices and attorneys of the past.

The lawyers' word for this corporate tradition was "ethos". The most bitter complaint against Lord Mackay was that he had neglected to show how the ethos of the legal profession would be preserved by government regulation, if the main vehicles for doing so hitherto, the Law Society and the Bar Council, were marginalised. Faith in this absorption of ethos by osmosis is common to learned professions, and applies equally in the armed services, universities, churches, even journalism. But it is nowhere more fiercely defended than among lawyers, and especially at the Bar.

it surely needs time to take effect. A blatantly give-away budget will be greeted with hoots of derision by all but the Tory faithful. First reactions to budgets are always partisan, no budget more than this. In the short term, Norman Lamont can hardly win. A cautious budget would dismay his own side, an incautious one will invite the scorn of his opponents—not to mention its impact on his longer term economic policy. Such is the corner into which his leader has painted him.

The least Mr Major can do for himself and his Chancellor is give the March 10 budget a full month to mature before putting it to the campaign test. He can let the cynicism die down, let the money stop being pay packets, into higher spending, stockbuilding and investment orders. He can let a smell of better times reach the nostrils of the private sector, not just the public one to which he is now so generous. He can ensure that departments begin procuring whatever infrastructure contracts the Treasury is at this moment being bludgeoned into conceding. He can also get the poll tax out of the way.

For all this, May is fast dissolving as an option. The election is confidently expected to be on April 9, not because Mr Major has yet decided it or because he believes it to be the best day, but because all the world has told him so. A sort of election campaign is up and running. The date has been ringed. Ministerial trips have been cancelled. The media is on full alert. Mr Major and his party chairman, Chris Patten, are like a betrothed couple who thought that they had yet to announce their wedding date, yet seem impelled towards April 9 by events beyond their control.

Perhaps they believe they cannot lose in April. If so their confidence would be more convincing if they said so now and got on with it. As it is they seem, as their critics say, like rabbits frozen in the headlights. John Major could still go for May. But he must do so this week, or April 9 it will surely be.

## Study of HIV in pregnant women

From Professor J. E. Banatvala and others

Sir, Our study on the prevalence of HIV among pregnant women at St Thomas' hospital achieved widespread attention in your columns (report, February 8; "Pointless panic on Aids", February 11; letters, February 13). We are concerned that those who have expressed criticism, and even those who appeared to support our work, have drawn false conclusions.

The study has been criticised because of its small size, and it is claimed that we extrapolated too widely from our findings. The study was designed primarily to direct local resources to areas of greatest need; although locally based, some 4,000 patients were investigated.

Our recommendation that consideration should be given to universal screening of pregnant women for HIV in inner London is based not only on our own data but also on the results of a Public Health Laboratory Service study which covered many districts of both inner and outer London and showed that approximately one in 500 pregnant women were HIV-positive in inner London in 1990.

In addition, HIV is now spreading rapidly heterosexually, not only in Africa but also in other parts of the world including many parts of Asia; there is also widespread travel from London to such areas for business or pleasure and many of our patients originate from these areas. Since a diagnosis of HIV infection will lead to better management, failure to identify mothers and their babies on a named-patient basis is inconsistent with good medical practice.

Only 1.3 per cent of our pregnant patients asked to be tested for HIV in 1990; the proportion in 1991 was 2.5 per cent. HIV infection will not remain confined to those perceived to be at high risk and our study was a snapshot of the position in 1990. There is, therefore, no reason for complacency.

We hope that some of the uninformed views that our study provoked will not inhibit prospective locally based studies (preferably covering a wider area) being carried out so that changes in the pattern of infection can be readily identified and preventive measures implemented or intensified.

In its report in October 1991, the National Audit Office was critical of the way HIV funding was being used, emphasising that preventing the spread of HIV infection was of crucial importance, that resources needed to be targeted more closely to the areas of greatest need, and that health departments should "improve their knowledge of their local population at risk and ensure that preventive resources and initiatives are directed at those groups".

The report also stressed the importance of "ensuring that national and local campaigns were complementary". We hope that our study has addressed these issues.

Yours faithfully,  
J. E. BANATVALA,  
I. L. CHRYSTAL,  
A. KENNEY,  
United Medical and Dental Schools of Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1.

## New GP contract

From Dr Ian Bogle

Sir, Your report (February 11) that in the opinion of the pay review body the BMA acknowledges the "great success" of the new GP contract will, I am sure, surprise many GPs. What the BMA acknowledged in its evidence to the doctors' review body was that despite their strong opposition GPs have responded well to working the contract.

This greater activity, however, does not point to the success of the contract, which has caused low morale among GPs and unnecessary

## Preventing car crime

From the Chief Executive of the Consumers' Association

Sir, The publicity surrounding the government's car crime prevention year report (February 12), with its theme of scavenging hyena-like car thieves, may well encourage drivers to lock their vehicles, but consumers cannot and must not be blamed for the continuing, chronic failure of many car manufacturers to take security seriously.

While sun-roofs and five-speed gear boxes are fitted as standard in many new cars, consumers are more often than not forced to pay for "extras" to make cars more secure. Until adequately protected deadlocks and effective alarms are fitted as standard, the majority of new cars will continue to tempt the thief with easy pickings, whether drivers lock them or not.

## Mary remembered

From the Canon Treasurer of Peterborough Cathedral

Sir, Your third leader (February 5) would have us believe that Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded at the Tower of London. Not so, as many in Peterborough and elsewhere can attest; for here in the cathedral her body lay, for 25 years after her execution in nearby Fotheringhay Castle. Later, at the command of her son James when he became King of England, she was translated to Westminster Abbey, there to lie in the vicinity of Elizabeth, who had signed her death warrant.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number (071) 782 5046.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## Justice in cases of complex fraud

From Mr Anthony Grabiner, QC

Sir, One way of improving the justice in complex fraud cases (leading article, February 12) is for the prosecution to try to keep things simpler.

In my view it ought to confine itself to a few specimen charges alleged to have been committed by the defendant(s) during the period of alleged complaint. If the present criminal justice procedures are to be retained (and I believe they should be) it is of vital importance that the issue of dishonesty should be raised fairly and squarely by the terms of the indictment.

If instead there are dozens of counts, many of which do not in fact raise the issue of individual honesty, there is a very strong argument for the introduction of a new administrative or quasi-judicial procedure for disposing of such cases.

The rules contained in the Criminal Justice Act 1987 do not enable the court to drastically reduce the amount of evidence to be called. The trial judge should have more power to knock heads together to determine the central issues.

Yours faithfully,

SIMON FARRELL,  
Mitre House Chambers,  
44 Fleet Street, EC4.

February 12.

From Mr Clive M. Hindle

Sir, The worst thing in any trial is to have a rogue defendant with little or no knowledge of the rules of evidence rampaging unrestrained through the case, prejudicing not only himself but also any co-accused by references to evidence which would otherwise be inadmissible and may well not be probative at all taken in context.

This happens more and more frequently. For it to happen in a trial of the magnitude of the second *Guinness* case, when new law and new principles were at issue, is a bitter indictment of the system. I cannot believe that Roger Seelig would have turned down the offer of proper representation if he could have afforded it.

Yours faithfully,  
CLIVE M. HINDLE,  
Hindle Campbell (Solicitors),  
8 Northumberland Square,  
North Shields, Tyne and Wear.  
February 12.

From Mr B. F. J. Archer

Sir, When Professor H. C. Higgins (letter, February 11) refers to Marsham Street as a "state of the art" building I can hear the echo of hollow laughter from my ex-colleagues in the development branch of the GLC. Together we spent hundreds of hours trying to agree on stringent financial limits for the council's new housing schemes with our DoE masters in Marsham Street.

Our constant appeals to them to be allowed to spend more on superior quality and longer-lived materials in order to guarantee the necessary 60-year life of the buildings and to minimise future maintenance fell upon deaf ears.

How apposite that the "Kremlin" from which such directives failed to emanate is now only fit for demolition after a mere 20-year life span.

State of the art or artless state?

Yours faithfully,

B. F. J. ARCHER,

Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk.

## Faulty towers

From Sir David Serpell

Sir,

Like Mr Broome

(letter, February 11) I have some grateful memories of 2 Marsham Street. It is worth recalling that the original Department of the Environment, the first occupant of the building, was to be responsible for "the whole range of functions which affect people's living environment".

Those of us who were charged with setting up the "unified" department in its new, clean premises were greatly helped by being able to move, and mix, some 3,500 key staff from three predecessor departments into a new building near the Houses of Parliament and Whitehall and one that had quite a lot of mod. cons.

Bliss was it that down to be alive, and to be in 2 Marsham Street was (relatively) heaven.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID SERPELL

(Permanent Secretary, Department of the Environment, 1970-2),  
25 Crossways, Dartmouth, Devon.

February 12.

## East Timor deaths

From Mr R. Alexander, MP for Newark (Conservative) and Mr P. Nicholls, MP for Teignbridge (Conservative)

Sir, Lord Avebury's comments (February 4) on the visit of the Indonesian foreign secretary should not go unchallenged. He is a long-time opponent of the Indonesian government and has chosen to put the worst interpretation on the shootings in Dili on November 12, 1991.

The independent commission which investigated the shooting found that "a number of foreigners took an active part" in the demonstration. It had been reported that "some foreigners who claimed to be independent journalists had been seen waiting before daybreak with their video equipment at certain places as if they had known beforehand that there would be a protest march that day".

The commission concluded that "about 50" people were killed, not

## EC and environment

From Mr John R. Salter

Sir, An EC Commission policy document (report, February 5) now under consideration is said to require plans and policies of every local authority and government department to be subjected to environmental assessment. In some respects the UK government is in advance of thinking in Brussels.

First, civil servants are given clear guidance on environmental impacts in "Policy Appraisal and the Environment" issued last September.

Secondly, the "developer" under the 1985 Assessments Directive can be a public authority which initiates a project defined as "other interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape". A local planning authority in placing a new style local plan on deposit might well be said to be a public authority initiating a series of site-specific projects requiring assessment within the meaning of the directive, if they are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN R. SALTER (Chairman,

Property and Planning),  
Denton Hall Burgh & Warrens,  
5 Chancery Lane, EC4.

From Mr A. I. S. Duffus

Sir, I am very pleased for all those who can afford £500 per head to attend the Labour party's fund-raising event.

I am also very pleased that they feel able to afford the Labour party's taxation policies. Unfortunately, I cannot.

Yours faithfully,

A. I. S. DUFFUS,

Heydonbury,

Heydon, nr Royston, Hertfordshire.

February 14.

From Mrs Elizabeth Coates

Sir, Thank you for publishing the names of the Labour supporters who have done so well during the last 12 years of Conservative government ("Putting the fizz into socialism", Life and Times, February 11) that they are each able to spend £500 on a banquet (report, February 14).

At least it helps me to decide which companies not to support, which books not to buy and when to switch off the radio and television.

Yours faithfully,

ELIZABETH COATES

Victoria House,

Main Street, Alrewas,

Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire.



## COURT CIRCULAR

### WINDSOR CASTLE

February 15: By command of The Queen, the Viscount Long, Heathrow Airport, London, this morning, upon the departure of the President of the Republic of Zambia, and bade farewell to His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 15: The Prince Edward this afternoon attended the France versus England international rugby match at Parc des Princes, Paris.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

## Appointment of new Colonels-in-Chief

The following appointments of Colonels-in-Chief of Army regiments have been announced.

The Queen is to assume the following posts: Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Royal Lancers on the formation of the new regiment; Colonel-in-Chief of the Adjutant General's Corps on the formation of the new corps; the Patronage of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department to mark the 40th anniversary of her accession to the throne.

Queen Elizabeth II, The Queen Mother; Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Royal Hussars (the Queen's Own Royal Irish);

The Duke of Edinburgh: Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Hussars; Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Royal Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons) and the Gordon Highlanders; Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Royal Hussars (the Queen's Own and Royal Irish);

The Prince of Wales: Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Dragoon Guards; Colonel-in-Chief of the Adjutant General's Corps.

The Duke of Gloucester: Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the Adjutant General's Corps.

The Duke of Kent: Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Dragoon Guards; Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Logistic Corps.

The Duchess of Gloucester: Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the Adjutant General's Corps.

The Duchess of Kent: Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Dragoon Guards; Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Logistic Corps.

Princess Alexandra: Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Royal Lancers.

The Queen of Denmark: Allied Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons) and the Gordon Highlanders; Colonel-in-Chief of the Army Air Corps to mark the 40th anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne.

The Princess of Wales: Colonel-in-Chief of the Light Dragoons; Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Queen's Regiment and the Royal Hampshire Regiment.

As long as the earth lasts, seedlings will have roots and bear, summer and winter, day and night, they will never cease.

Genes 8.22 REB

### BIRTHS

**FORTUNE** - On February 13th, in Clare, their Sirs, and David, a son, Hector James Guy, a brother for Emily.

**HUTCHINSON** - On January 23rd at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Joanna (née Mills) and Michael, a daughter, Natasha Carla. Tel: 0925 22072.

**JAGO** - On February 12th, in St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, a son, Harry George, a brother for Barnaby.

**KILLICK** - The San Ramon Hospital, California, to Andrew and Carolyn, a son, Thomas Killick, a son, Eliott, Walter.

**OWEN** - On February 14th at Chelmsford, Essex, and Stephen of the County Hospital, Hereford, a beautiful daughter, Victoria Grace.

**SARIN** - On February 14th, at St. Mary's, I.O.W. to James and Linda, a son, William Harry, a brother for Emma, Victoria, and Alexander.

**SETHURAM** - On February 10th, 1992, to Jeni Mulroney and Gregory, a daughter for Emma and Miss.

**WALKER** - On February 12th to Ohia (née Scheffardi) and James, a daughter, Anna, a brother for George and Imogen.

**WHITEWORTH** - On February 11th, in Paisley and wife, a son, Robert George, a co-parent for Andrew, Alex and Oliver.

### DEATHS

**ATHAY** - On February 13th, peacefully at Faversham, Kent, Henry Edward 'Robert' Athay, 83, a retired civil engineer and designer Gordon Craig C.I.E. and grandson of the actress Dame May Whitty, who died recently, missed by all his family and friends. Funeral service at Brashears Crematorium, Faversham, Kent, on Friday 21st February at 12.15pm (West Chapel). Flowers to 119-121 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 1LR.

**STEPHENS** - (née Dyke) - On February 13th, in Bexley, Kent, Ann Olcency, born 23rd March 1905, wife of the late Thomas Henry Stephens, of the late Mr and Mrs Richard and Baffie, Mother of Ernest, John, The late Ronald and Linda, and Grandmother of Great Grandmother of 12. Cremation at 12.30pm on Friday 21st February at 10am (West Chapel). Flowers to 119-121 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 1LR.

**HARRIS** - On February 12th, suddenly but peacefully in intensive care, Gisela, wife of London and South Wales, youngest son of Rhodri and wife, and son of Edward and David, father of Lucinda, Amelia and Edward. Cremation, 11am on Saturday 21st February at 10am (West Chapel). Flowers to 119-121 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 1LR.

**NOOTT** - On February 12th, in Harrow, Dr John Noott, 86, a retired teacher and father, at Huddersfield Polytechnic. Funeral on Friday 21st February at 2.30pm (West Chapel).

**THORPE** - On February 12th, peacefully, Geoffrey, aged 78 years, of Weston, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire. Service on Tuesday, February 18th at 10am (West Chapel). Flowers to 119-121 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 1LR.

**JOHNSTON** - On February 14th, peacefully at home in Buntingford, Hertfordshire, after a courageous battle against cancer. G.R.A.M. (Robin) D.M.B.E. D.F.C.

**MCDONALD** - On Thursday 13th February 1992, Alex Gordon of East Molesey, Surrey, died in the company of Jenny at Edward General Hospital after a very long illness. Cremation on Friday 21st February at 2.30pm (West Chapel).

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**BROWN** - On February 11th, peacefully after a brief illness, David Edward, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, son of Jenny, father-in-law of Michael, and grandfather of Jenny, father-in-law of Jenny, son of Revd. Richard and Carolyn. Family funeral, strictly private, at Headcorn, for the benefit of the British Heart Foundation (c/o John Lincoln Funeral Directors, 40 Grevegate, Headcorn, Kent).

**COMPTON** - On February 12th, peacefully after a brief illness, David Edward, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, son of Jenny, father-in-law of Michael, and grandfather of Jenny, father-in-law of Jenny, son of Revd. Richard and Carolyn. Family funeral, strictly private, at Headcorn, for the benefit of the British Heart Foundation (c/o John Lincoln Funeral Directors, 40 Grevegate, Headcorn, Kent).

**PICKWORTH** - Peacefully on 13th February 1992, Arthur Howell Pickwoad OBE, DFC, husband of Anne, son of Christopher and Christopher, much loved grandfather of William, Ned, Daniel and Ian. Private cremation, 10am on Friday 21st February at 10am (West Chapel). Flowers to 119-121 Goldsworth Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 1LR.

**VESEY** - Matyas, born 1912, died 1992. A man of political and patriotic nature, he never ceased to fight against tyranny and for his beloved Hungary. Remembered with pride.

**WILSON** - Raymond Austin died 25 years ago February 17th. In loving memory of our son, father and brother. A Prayer for the Board. A Postscript.

### WINDSOR CASTLE

February 16: Major Barrie Eastwood was received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

### KENSINGTON PALACE

February 16: The Princess of Wales arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning from India.

Mrs James Lonsdale, Wing Commander David Barton, RAF, and Mr Richard Arbitor were in attendance.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

As long as the earth lasts, seedlings will have roots and bear, summer and winter, day and night, they will never cease.

Genes 8.22 REB

The Duke of York: Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Cheshire Regiment and the Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's), Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Royal Irish Parachute Regiment and the Ulster Defence Regiment on the formation of the new regiment, subject to Parliament's approval.

The Princess Royal: Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Hussars; Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Royal Scots (the Royal Regiment) and the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Logistic Corps.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester: Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Hussars.

The Duke of Gloucester: Deputy Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Hussars; Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment to be formed from the Royal Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons) and the Gordon Highlanders; Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Royal Hussars (the Queen's Own and Royal Irish);

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**PICKWORTH</b**

## OBITUARIES

## ANGELA CARTER

Angela Carter, novelist and short story writer, died of cancer yesterday in London aged 51. She was born on May 7, 1940.

THERE was a time when Angela Carter's evident enjoyment of the pornographic element in the literature of sexuality and her apparent relish for the macabre and the excessive in the way men orchestrate their sexual relations was perceived to be at odds with what she manifestly was — a progressive, socialist, feminist, university-educated son of woman, and latterly a contented wife and mother.

From the very first her writing burst the bonds of that arch restraint that had characterised the exploration of sexual situations in the novels of her contemporaries (though, for the most part, somewhat older) women novelists. The world in which she operated as a writer was a far cry from their nice observation of social nuances and well-bred adulteries.

Angela Carter was an unashamed fantast, a fabulist of daemonic energy. She dwelt naturally in the world of myth, dream and fairy tale. Above all, in writing about sex she confronted the question of whether a woman can realistically cross the barrier between her natural masochism to inhabit the sadistic terrain of the male, with a seriousness which is wholly absent from the novels of her contemporaries. She squarely faced the possibility that sex is ultimately a violent business and that women can acquiesce in that.

This sometimes led her into vulgarity. She, too evidently and too often, leaned for information on reading which ranged from the scholarly to the crudest pulp fantasy. Sometimes even her admirers might pause to wonder whether she cared about the answers to the questions she set herself. So wholeheartedly did she engage herself with sexual themes which have so long been the preserve of male novelists that a truly independent standpoint by women is very difficult to formulate without becoming strident and therefore ceasing to be literature. But she remained true to herself and emerged from this process of immersion with an uncorrupted imagination. As time went on she was accepted as being among the most original and serious women writers of her generation. This



carried with it the danger of cult status. But that was not something she ever wanted for herself. Indisputably, with her, the macabre came as naturally as the leaves on a tree and was not manufactured or affected as it was in the works of so many of her fellows.

Angela Carter was born in Eastbourne and might well have been brought up on the Sussex *costa geiratica*. But it was not to be. Grandma, a Yorkshire woman of iron resolve (Angela Carter was later to ascribe her own determination to this source), had come south to supervise the birth and felt that the south coast in the aftermath of Dunkirk was no place to bring up young children. She removed the family to the comparative safety of the Yorkshire coalfield where one of her granddaughter's earliest memories was of her standing on a slagheap and imprecating at Hitler's aircraft as they flew in to bomb Leeds and Manchester (Angela Carter's actual age at such a time suggests that myth was an early substitute for a factual memory in her dealings with the world of reality, but this was literature's gain).

Later the family moved to south London where she was

educated at a girls' grammar school in Streatham. She hated the formal part of her education. More interesting were the films (sometimes ones not strictly suitable for young ladies) which her father, the second powerful influence on her life, took her to at the local cinema. Her reaction against school took a drastic form. As a subconscious objection, so she was later to claim, to the possessiveness of her mother, who had threatened to take a flat to be near her daughter should she pass into Oxford, Angela Carter developed a serious aversion to her mother's fault: he took her on peace marches and introduced her to jazz and a fascination with the student and caffeine life of Bristol, which she frequented in her wanderings about the streets. Then an uncle suggested she go to Bristol University, where she read English literature, immersing herself, in particular, in those areas of the middle ages which had escaped the attentions of the fanatical followers of F. R. Leavis.

She started writing as an undergraduate and made her debut with *Shadow Dance* (1966) which she wrote in the summer vacation of her second year. Though set in the recognisably undergraduate world of pubs, junk shop dealers and large-eyed young girls, it showed the influence of her voluminous reading with its tale of a bizarre murder carried out by a young girl who is all innocent sweetness on the surface and pure Webster's *White Devil* beneath. This work (which later embarrassed her with its Grand Guignol excesses) was

followed by *The Magic Toyshop* in 1967 which dealt intriguingly with family relationships.

Another story strong on the mysterious and the bizarre, as well as being good on the perversions of human nature, this nevertheless impressed critics for the control with which Angela Carter handled her material. Her third book, *Several Perceptions*, won her a Somerset Maugham prize in 1968 and gave her the sense of liberty which she, subconsciously, had been wanting. She and her husband agreed to part and she used her prize money to get as far away from Christian western Europe as she could. Her bolt-hole was Japan where she worked for a spell in the English language branch of the NHK broadcasting company and wrote *Love as well as beginning* (1984) a film version of her short story *The Company of Wolves* (originally published in *Bananas*) in 1984 brought her to a wider audience through its box office success. But as time went by there were fears that, at 40, her best work was already behind her. Later work such as *The Passion of New Eve* (1977) showed signs of succumbing to the polemism which she had, until that point, avoided. The publication of her non-fiction *The Sadeian Woman: An Exercise in Cultural History* (1979) was provoking and perceptive but it did not get her further than her fiction does into the question which is at the heart of everything she wrote (the problem posed by Pauline Réage's *Histoire d'O*) — namely: do women subconsciously enjoy, if not actually invite, the sadistic treatment they so often get from men?

The second, which was published in the following year, did nothing for her reputation among those who were by now really hoping to see the emergence of a major talent. Indeed, though its educated bizarre delighted those who love anything modish, she herself was inclined to see it as something of a setback for her: "It was the novel which marked the beginning of my obscurity."



A scene from *The Company of Wolves*

she once remarked in an interview. "I went from being a very promising young writer to being ignored..." This was something of an exaggeration. She kept her following and in 1984 a film version of her short story *The Company of Wolves* (originally published in *Bananas*) in 1984 brought her to a wider audience through its box office success. But as time went by there were fears that, at 40, her best work was already behind her. Later work such as *The Passion of New Eve* (1977) showed signs of succumbing to the polemism which she had, until that point, avoided. The publication of her non-fiction *The Sadeian Woman: An Exercise in Cultural History* (1979) was provoking and perceptive but it did not get her further than her fiction does into the question which is at the heart of everything she wrote (the problem posed by Pauline Réage's *Histoire d'O*) — namely: do women subconsciously enjoy, if not actually invite, the sadistic treatment they so often get from men?

From 1976 to 1978 Angela Carter was a fellow in creative writing at Sheffield University and she later spent a year as visiting professor in the writing programme at Brown University, Rhode Island. She had scripted (with Neil Jordan) the film *The Company of Wolves* and did the same for *The Magic Toyshop*, which was made into a film in 1986.

She married, secondly, Mark Pearce, and at the age of 43 she had a son. They both survive her.

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# HIV blood victims to get £10m

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

**COMPENSATION** of between £10 million and £12 million for non-haemophilic NHS patients infected with HIV by blood transfusions will be announced in the Commons today by the health secretary.

The government paid out £40 million to 1,200 HIV-infected haemophiliacs more than a year ago, reversing its previous stand soon after John Major became prime minister. However, while legal wrangling about the others has continued, it insisted that the haemophiliacs were a special case. Virginia Bottomley, the health minis-

ter, told MPs less than a month ago: "We have not been persuaded that it would be right to extend the special provision which has been made for infected haemophiliacs."

Ministers have argued, following consultations with government lawyers, that the payments would set a precedent for other NHS patients infected, for example, with hepatitis. However, Mr Waldegrave was ready to help the other HIV-infected patients, and, after prodding by the prime minister, government lawyers are said to be content that they will be able to "ring-fence" the payments to prevent flood of further claims. Downing Street is content to take on the "small risk" that they are wrong.

Campaigners, including Gavin Strang, Labour MP for Edinburgh East, who have fought for extension of the compensation, yesterday welcomed the government's change of heart. Labour campaigners believe that the election played a part in the government's move.

Robin Cook, Labour's chief health spokesman, who had promised that a Labour government would pay compensation, said: "This is a successful close to a long campaign. I have pressed three successive health secretaries to see the simple justice of this claim. Sadly almost half of the patients involved have died during that time. I am glad that the overwhelming weight of public opinion has forced ministers to see sense."

More than 200 MPs of all parties had signed a Commons motion calling for compensation for the 80 non-haemophilic victims of contaminated blood supplies.

More cases are expected to emerge during the next few years because the incubation period for AIDS can be ten years and some people may not yet know they are infected.

Gary Kelly, aged 26, of Glasgow, who became infected while being treated for leukaemia, said last night: "The announcement is welcome, unfortunately it is too late for the people who died before the campaign succeeded. Hopefully their families will be compensated as if those people had still been alive."

Letters, page 13

## Tories brace for bad week

**Continued from page 1**  
third, productivity by over a half and exports by over three-quarters. In one of the more combative Tory performances, he said on TV-am that, while Labour talked of the need for "kick-starting" the economy, what businessmen were afraid of was having business kicked in the teeth by higher taxes, higher costs, taking on board the burdens of the EC social charter, and restoring the powers of the trade unions.

This week's economic news will increase the pressure on Mr Lamont to make an early cut in interest rates. The Bank of England last week signalled clearly that it is against an early easing. Determined not to risk a run on the pound ahead of the general election, Mr Lamont is also believed to be against any over-hasty base rate cut, especially with the interest rate differential between Britain and Germany now down to just 0.8 per cent.

Although the government is seeking to highlight the steep drop in annual inflation to 4.1 per cent last month, City economists say lower inflation reflected heavy discounting by retailers in response to persistent economic weakness.

**Lib Dem promises, page 2**  
**Peter Riddell, page 12**  
**Leading article, page 13**  
**Sales rising, page 13**



Return visit: Spanish replicas of Christopher Columbus's fleet that reached the New World 500 years ago sailing into Miami on their first 20 ports of call in the United States. The Niña,

Pinta and Santa Maria were escorted into port by more than 1,000 small boats, and were met by cheering spectators and over 100 jeering Indian protesters (Reuters reports). A peaceful demon-

stration by the Tiyoospaya American Indian Student Organisation displayed signs blasting Columbus for the death of millions of native peoples throughout the Caribbean.

## Hezbollah leader killed in car raid

**Continued from page 1**  
cabinet meeting Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, deplored the attack, but added his voice to a growing chorus of criticism against the military's conduct.

Mr Arens, the defence minister, accused Mr Arafat of being behind the attack which he said was aimed at torpedoing the Middle East peace talks. Mr Arens indicated that his government would reconsider aspects of the peace process. However Syria and Lebanon announced last night they would attend the peace talks in Washington.

Mr Arens and Ehud Barak, the chief of staff, ordered Brigadier General Nahamiya Tamari to launch an investigation into Friday's attack and return his findings by the end of the week, when disciplinary action is likely against

some officers. In the Palestinian community, however, the attack was welcomed in the occupied territories as a legitimate action in the ongoing intifada against Israeli rule. Ahmed Abderrahman, the PLO's spokesman, said in Tunis that the operation was a legitimate "act of resistance".

Army's wounds, page 7

some officers. In the Palestinian community, however, the attack was welcomed in the occupied territories as a legitimate action in the ongoing intifada against Israeli rule. Ahmed Abderrahman, the PLO's spokesman, said in Tunis that the operation was a legitimate "act of resistance".

## Sheikh trained suicide teams

FROM ALI JABER IN BEIRUT

IN killing Sheik Abas Mousawi, Israel has chopped off the head of Hezbollah, Lebanon's deadliest Shia fundamentalist organisation, responsible for hostage-taking and other attacks against Western interests around the world.

According to fundamentalist sources here, Hezbollah may well take revenge, perhaps even by returning to hostage-taking, just as the Middle East peace process has — with fits and starts — finally got under way. The sources added that there was a threat to the life of Ron Arad, the Israeli navigator seized in 1986 and the only one of the Israeli servicemen missing in Lebanon thought to be still alive. He may face the same fate as Colonel William Higgins of the United States, who was killed when Israel kidnapped Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid, a

Shia cleric and one of Hezbollah's spiritual leaders, in 1989, the sources said.

Sheik Mousawi was killed along with his wife, son and bodyguards yesterday. Observers here believe that his killing represents an attempt by Israel to finish off the "Party of God" which, although it had abandoned hostage-taking, continued its attacks on Israel. He was born in Nabi Sheik, a tiny village in eastern Lebanon in 1952. It was widely believed throughout Lebanon that many of the foreign hostages kidnapped by Hezbollah had been kept in cells in Sheik Mousawi's village.

After completing religious studies in Tyre, south Lebanon, he travelled to Najaf in Iraq for further Islamic instruction to become a sheikh. He stayed there between 1970 and 1978 studying

under the greatest Islamic scholar, Sheik Muhammad Baqer al-Hakim. When he returned to Lebanon in 1978, Sheik Mousawi founded the "Scholar cell", which teaches Islamic thought and philosophy to young Muslims students. A few months later he became the imam of a mosque in Baalbek, the centre of Lebanese Muslim fundamentalists.

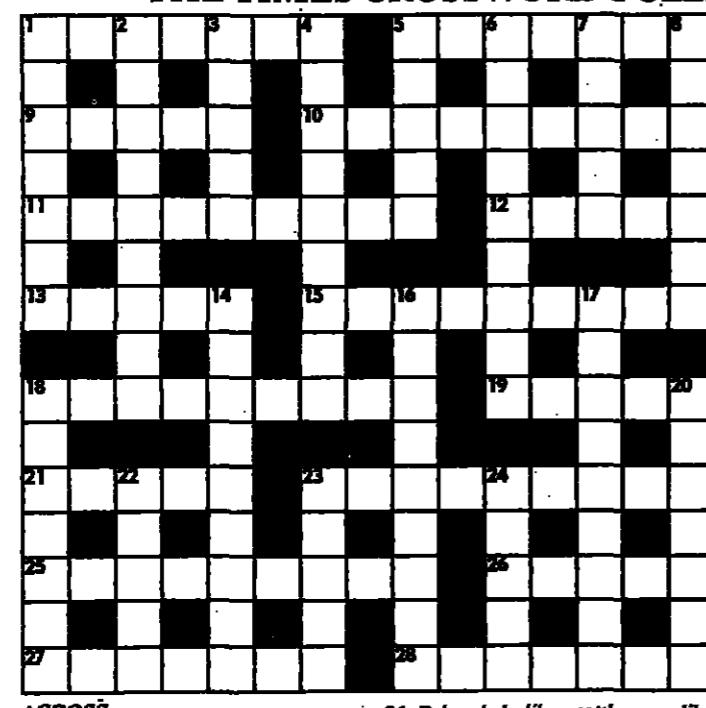
In 1982, he jointly founded Hezbollah and cultivated one of its most important branches, the Islamic Resistance. He helped to recruit and train young Muslims who led suicide attacks against Israel in south Lebanon and inside Israel's northern borders elevating the role of his relatively small group to the ranks of top players in the Middle East politics. However, his name was never directly linked to hostage-taking.

The BMA, which issues guidelines on fees for private work, would "tighten up the wording" on charging for such operations, a spokesman said.

William Laing, of private health consultant Laing and Buisson, said that the insurance companies would have to "get to grips with fraud because it is 'another cause of medical cost inflation'".

**Letters, page 13**

### THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,843



**ACROSS**

- 1 We were cross about plant producing pollen (7).
- 5 Exterminate wild mice peculiar to a certain area (7).
- 9 Creature in low quarters (5).
- 10 Stranger shot while crossing estate (9).
- 11 A girl they made out in the distance (5-4).
- 12 Incumbent fails to finish the page (5).
- 13 Animal fed between river and lake (5).
- 15 By the way, I reversed it extremely slowly, being so small (4-5).
- 18 New opportunity for the rest of the actors (3).
- 19 Be sparing with cream puffs at first (5).
- 21 Involved in a hold-up, he docked after much delay (5).
- 23 It may set the pace for those making overtures (9).
- 25 State split about Northern Ireland's structure (9).

**DOWN**

- 1 One writing disconnectedly about his travels? (7)
- 2 Material for automatic pilot, originally thought too expensive (9).
- 3 Metre of Gawain and the Green Knight
- 4 EPICIDIUM.
- 5 A funeral song.
- 6 The apos of a Greek theatre
- 7 A linking speech
- 8 Ducts for playlets
- 9 A New York school of acting
- 10 A printer's exclamation mark
- 11 Note answered before House? Not always (9).
- 12 Fossil found in oil — bitter dispute (9).
- 13 It's me that's inclined to seriously break its rules? (7).
- 14 French administrative officer with duties in school? (7).
- 15 One member leaves firm — it's not forbidden (5).
- 16 Damp caused by water vapour absorbing oxygen (5).
- 17 Old sour smell (5).

**PARKER DUOFOLD**

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,842 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker.

A daily safari through the language puzzle. Which definitions are correct?

By Philip Howard

#### LITERARIES

**FLYING** a. Alliterative assonance b. A jarrov monk historian c. Cursing

**AUTOELIC** a. Television about motor cars b. A linking speech

**KLUCHT** a. Dutch for playlets

b. A New York school of acting

c. A printer's exclamation mark

Answers on page 14

#### AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

**London & SE**

C London (within N & S Circ.)

M-way/roads M4-M1

M-way/roads M1-Dartford T

M-ways/roads Dartford T-M23

M-ways/roads M23-M4

M25 London Orbital only

National

National motorways

West Country

Wales

Midlands

East Anglia

North-west England

North-east England

Scotland

Northern Ireland

AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 46p per minute at all other times.

Concise crossword is on page 9, Life & Times section

Much of England and Wales will have a dry, bright morning. Wales and western England will become cloudy with rain and snow spreading from the west during the afternoon. By evening the sleet and snow will spread to all but south-eastern parts of England. Northern Ireland will have snow in the morning but this should turn to rain later. Western Scotland will have sleet and snow which will drift in the strong wind and which will spread to eastern Scotland by evening. Outlook: rain and snow in many parts.

**MIDDAY:** b-thunder, d-drizzle, f-fog, g-sun, h-snow, i-fog, j-cloud, k-wind, l-sun, m-fog, n-wind, o-sun, p-wind, q-sun, r-wind, s-sun, t-wind, u-sun, v-wind, w-sun, x-wind, y-sun, z-wind.

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Private health firms hit by fraud

• BUSINESS NEWS 17-21  
• FOCUS: MANAGEMENT BUYOUTS 22-24  
• SPORT 25-30

# THE TIMES BUSINESS

MONDAY FEBRUARY 17 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

## MAN OF THE WEEK

### All in a hard Day's work

**S**ir Graham Day is renowned for his mental precision. "He is bright and direct, knows what he thinks, and expects what he thinks to be done," one colleague says. Supreme- ly well organised, his life is run by two secretaries who enter everything in a giant filofax. And to that he keeps.

It is just as well, because he has lots of jobs. The chairman of Cadbury Schweppes and of PowerGen, he has recently been left holding a somewhat messy baby as caretaker chairman of British Aerospace.

Just how messy we shall see when BAE announces final results on Wednesday — the market expects losses of about £90 million after provisions.

**M**ore important, the market will be hoping for some hint of progress from Sir Graham on finding a permanent chairman brave enough to take on the challenge of restoring BAE's fortunes. The word is he is working hard on whittling candidates down to a shortlist, and is on course to announce a successor by the summer.

Originally a lawyer from Nova Scotia, Sir



Day: well organised

Graham first came to Britain to sort out Cammell Laird ship-builders in 1971, and was chairman and chief executive of British Ship-builders before joining Rover Group in 1986.

One insider at BAE says: "He is not City establishment or Aerospace establishment. He is a pure management strategist." Thankfully, he is not perfect and he can lose his temper to some effect. However, his grasp of complex problems, his stamina, and ability to build management teams earns respect.

**D**espite working ferociously hard, he enjoys family life and loves to visit his grown-up children in Canada. Now 58, he has promised his wife he will stop full-time work at the age of 60. Unusually in cases such as these, nobody is in any doubt that he will stick to his word.

JUDI BEVAN

CHANGE ON WEEK

## THE POUND

US dollar  
1.7685 (-0.0657)

German mark  
2.8791 (+0.0104)

Exchange index  
90.8 (-0.6)

Bank of England official  
close (ppm)

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share  
1950.9 (+5.8)

FT-SE 100  
2513.9 (-3.3)

New York Dow Jones  
3245.98 (+20.58)

Tokyo Nikkei Avge  
20883.86 (-1223.26)

## Market fears glut in production

# Opec dispute threatens oil output quotas

BY MARTIN BARROW

**O**il prices are expected to ease this week after disagreement at the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' four-day meeting in Geneva.

Opec secured a tentative agreement from its members for a 6 per cent reduction in oil production to just below 23 million barrels per day (bpd) but oil traders fear the new output quotas might not hold because of bitter divisions that exist in the cartel's membership.

Saudi Arabia and Iran, Opec's two senior members, signed the agreement late on Saturday but expressed reservations about the output ceiling of 22.98 million bpd, undermining the latest attempt to drive oil prices closer to a target of \$21 a barrel.

Uncertainty will be caused by Saudi Arabia's new official output ceiling of 7.88 million bpd, which is being imposed by Opec even though Hisham Nazer, the Saudi oil minister, said Saudi production would

be reduced by no more than 500,000 bpd to 8 million bpd. Mr Nazer, who scuppered a draft agreement 24 hours earlier because Saudi Arabia refused to drop output by an extra 100,000 bpd, said: "It is much better to arrive at any agreement than not arriving at any agreement at all."

The Saudi stance drew fierce criticism from Iran, Opec's second-largest producer. Mr Gholamreza Aqazadeh, the Iranian oil minister, said the output cap was too high, warning that it was "a danger to the market". Iran said it would accept a new quota of 3.18 million bpd, down about 300,000 bpd, but analysts say Tehran is under pressure to lift revenues because of continuing difficulties in attracting foreign investment.

Mr Aqazadeh said a 10 per cent cut in production would have boosted members' revenues by 20 per cent. Iran has estimated revenues on the basis of a \$17 a barrel price for Iranian heavy crudes for its budget starting on March 21. Iranian oil sells for about \$3 a barrel less than the low-sulphur Opec basket of light crudes. He said the agreement only covered two months.

Other members appear unlikely to abide by their quotas if Saudi Arabia, which accounts for 35 per cent of Opec's output, breaches its quota and oil prices continue to fluctuate at current levels.

In particular, Venezuela, which campaigned for an output ceiling of 22 million bpd, and Algeria are desperate to increase oil revenues to soften austerity measures that have caused open revolt among the civilian population and might opt to maximise output.

This is the first time Opec has attempted to impose production quotas since the Gulf war. The previous quotas were suspended after Iraq invaded Kuwait, allowing Saudi Arabia to increase production by between 50 and 60 per cent to make good the subsequent shortfall in Opec oil.

Unhindered by quotas, all Opec members have produced as much oil as possible and in January output reached a record 24.5 million bpd. At the same time, demand for oil faltered as Europe and America grappled with recession while a mild winter in the northern hemisphere reduced demand for heating fuels, adding to the oil market's woes.

Quotas of 812,000 bpd and 505,000 bpd were assigned to Kuwait and Iraq respectively, marginally ahead of each war-ravaged country's current output. But Opec again failed to agree how it would eventually accommodate Kuwait's rising oil capacity, which is expected to reach 1.2 million bpd by the end of this year, or the sale of Iraqi crude, currently the subject of an international embargo.

## France approves bid for Perrier

BY OUR CITY STAFF

**C**ross-border takeover still faces a series of legal hurdles. Tomorrow, a court in Nimes, France, is scheduled to take up a complaint filed by Nestlé. Courts in Paris and competition authorities in Paris and Brussels are also reviewing the Perrier bid. The cases could take weeks, or even months, to complete.

Many analysts expect the Agnelli, Nestlé and the investment banks involved in the battle — Société Générale and Worms et Cie on the side of the Agnelli; Indosuez and Lazar Frères with Nestlé — to try to strike a deal in the meantime. Gerard Worms, the chairman of Cie de Suez, Indosuez's parent, said on Saturday he believed an accord was possible.

The government's approval is a setback for Italy's Agnelli family, which, with two allies, controls 49.3 per cent of Perrier and has rejected Nestlé's proposals. However, the

cross-border takeover still faces a series of legal hurdles. Tomorrow, a court in Nimes, France, is scheduled to take up a complaint filed by Nestlé. Courts in Paris and competition authorities in Paris and Brussels are also reviewing the Perrier bid. The cases could take weeks, or even months, to complete.

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## Seven on shortlist for small company award

**S**EVEN companies have been shortlisted in the Company of the Year 1991 category of the Coopers Deloitte PLC Awards, which are sponsored in association with *The Times*.

Jeyes Group, Medeva, Lionheart, Farpak, Inter-care, Huntleigh Technology and Seaton Healthcare were selected after votes were cast by investors, financial advisers and company executives.

The winner will be chosen by a panel nominated by Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte and named at a ceremony at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London, on March 19, when the guest speaker will be Norman Tebbit.

Graham Cole, corporate finance partner at Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, said: "I am very impressed by the quality and variety of companies repre-

resented. I am sure the voting panel will have a lively debate."

Awards will also be presented in the categories of analyst of the year, new company of the year, and best annual report.

Best performing share has been already been confirmed as Airtours, the package holiday company whose shares rose 433 per cent in 1991.

Smaller Companies, page 20

COOPERS & DELOITTE  
PLC AWARDS  
1991

1991

1991

1991

## Disney loses magic for UK firms

BY WOLFGANG MUNCHAU  
EUROPEAN BUSINESS  
CORRESPONDENT

**T**HE Euro Disney theme park outside Paris, scheduled to open in April, has already been a costly venture for a group of British subcontractors.

*The Times* has obtained information showing that 16 out of 22 British subcontractors have either gone into administration or liquidation, with only six left trading normally. The subcontractors involved were hired by Taylor Woodrow, the British construction group which is itself a contractor to Euro Disney.

Problems among the British firms have surfaced after a series of disputes between Euro Disney and its contractors. One of the British subcontractors claims to have been affected by late payments and extra work he was forced to carry out under the contract. In another case, one company claims to have worked twice as much as stipulated

under the contract, without yet having received payment for the extra work.

The contracts between Euro Disney and its contractors are subject to strict confidentiality agreements and the names of the subcontractors and the type of work they carried out have not been disclosed. Apart from the confidentiality agreements, the contracts also contain clauses requiring companies to carry out extra work if necessary. These clauses, which are more common in America than in Europe, have given rise to a series of disputes.

Taylor Woodrow, which is understood to be concerned about the decimation of its subcontractors, refused to confirm the number of companies affected, but said: "Some of the companies went into receivership but not for reasons connected with Euro Disney."

One of the subcontractors whose company has gone into liquidation said that the problem was exacerbated by a delay in payment and because the project took up a great deal of management time.

Another subcontractor complained that his contract ended up involving twice as much work as originally envisaged.

There have been wide-ranging disagreements over the £2.2 billion project. Recently, 16 contractors claimed they were owed about FF850 million by Euro Disney for extra work. The theme park has rejected this claim but said it had entered into negotiations with its contractors, and that such disagreements form a normal part of projects this size. Euro Disney has always maintained the April 12 deadline has never been under threat because of these disputes.

Last week Euro Disney took the unprecedented step of compensating a group of 40 subcontractors after the main contractor filed for bankruptcy. Last month, a Lyon electronics and audiovisual company filed for bankruptcy and claimed that unpaid bills from Euro Disney contributed to its downfall. One French construction company has sued Euro Disney for FF10 million, it claimed it was owed for extra work.



Bitter sweet findings: Nigel Whittaker, of the CBI distributive trades panel

## CBI survey shows retail sales rising year-on-year

BY COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A FAINT ray of hope to lighten the recessionary gloom is provided in the latest Confederation of British Industry survey, which shows retail sales continuing to pick up year-on-year in January.

The rise in retail sales reported last month meant that the CBI's monthly distributive trades survey has indicated steady, if modest, progress on a year-on-year basis for six months.

Government retail sale figures for January, due out on Wednesday, are expected to confirm the CBI's picture of a year-on-year rise in volume sales, with the median of market forecasts pointing to a 0.8 per cent increase. But the month-on-month rise is expected to be only about 0.2 per cent, after a 0.9 per cent drop in December.

Continued consumer caution is seen as the main obstacle to any substantial recovery in the economy overall.

Nigel Whittaker, chairman of the CBI distributive trades panel, said business last month was better than retailers predicted in December, when the trade was exceptionally gloomy about its prospects. Although wary about reading more than a steady year-on-year improvement from the latest figures, he said some retailers are indicating cautious optimism about recovery later this year.

In 1991, volume sales fell 0.7 per cent as consumer spending slumped 2 per cent in real terms. "January proved better than expected, but orders placed with suppliers remain down on a year ago, and stock

levels have fallen to their lowest since September 1988," Mr Whittaker said.

For this month, the survey shows retailers expecting continued year-on-year growth, albeit at a "more moderate rate". Importantly, sales of goods linked to the depressed housing market, such as furniture, carpets and DIY, are expected to remain slightly above levels of a year ago.

The survey shows a positive balance of 21 per cent for last

month, with 45 per cent reporting higher sales against 24 per cent foreseeing lower sales. For this month, the positive balance has dropped back to 13 per cent.

Retailers, meanwhile, continued to place fewer orders with suppliers. Although retail stocks are now at the lowest since September 1988, the survey shows that retailers still consider that their stocks are too high in relation to expected sales.

## Chemical firms count cost of green laws

BY ROSS TIEMAN

INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT  
BRITAIN'S chemical industry faces a £40 million a year bill to bring its environmental performance into line with forthcoming legislation, according to the Chemical Industries Association.

About a quarter of all investment will have to be devoted to meeting the requirements of 250 laws being worked on by the European Community. Diane Brown, CIA chief executive in charge of environmental matters, said:

In *Chemical Outlook International*, Ms Brown wrote that profit margins would have to rise 3.25 per cent if the industry's profitability was not to be impaired. The industry would require a 2.5 per cent increase in its return on capital to pay for the investment.

The calculations are based on a survey of the CIA's 200 member companies. Responses were received from 51 companies or divisions, covering 45 per cent of the chemical industry's capital spending.

Despite the huge commitment of Britain's biggest export earning industry, which contributes £2 billion a year to the balance of payments, the chemical industry recognises the need for tougher environmental standards. The CIA's main concern is now to ensure the even-handed implementation of achievable environmental standards across Europe.

The CIA sees Britain's six-month presidency of the Community, which begins in July, as an important opportunity to encourage the introduction of Britain's integrated pollution control (IPC) mechanism throughout the Community.

Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, told the Confederation of British Industry annual conference last autumn, that IPC would give Britain the highest pollution control standards in Europe.

The CIA believes some of the standards proposed cannot be achieved by existing technology. However, it reports a mood of realism among legislators in Brussels, and says Community officials are now more willing to heed advice from the industry on appropriate standards and the best way to ensure them.

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LLOYD'S AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS

## Sales of white goods fall 6%

BY DEREK HARRIS

ANNUAL sales of domestic electrical appliances last year dropped 6 per cent in volume judged by deliveries into the trade. Compared with the last good sales year of 1988, the figures fell 20 per cent.

The slow housing market and consumer worries about buying on credit were cited by the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances.

However, British manufacturers managed more or less to hang on to their market share against imports, although supplies of machines from eastern Europe have tailed off.

Jim Collis, director general of the manufacturers' association, said no significant improvement in white goods is expected this year. "The early months of this year are expected to show a further decline on 1991," he said.

The gloomy outlook has been underlined by cutbacks in the industry. Most recently, Electrolux, the Swedish market leader in Europe, announced the closure of its gas cooker factory in Birmingham. It wanted to focus production on Spennymoor, County Durham. This is increasing employment at Spennymoor but there is a net job loss of about 480.

Last year, deliveries of all white goods into the trade amounted to 6.01 million units, the manufacturers' association said. Of these, 3.3 million units were made in the United Kingdom so the home producers' market share fell only marginally from 56 per cent to 55 per cent.

However, the British share of home laundry dropped from 68 per cent to 63 per cent, down 22 per cent compared with 1988. Refrigerators fell 8 per cent, 15 per cent down compared with the boom year. Dishwashers were down 3 per cent, 19 per cent lower than 1988.

Microwave ovens, now a preserve of Japanese makers although production takes place in a number of countries, including the UK, continued to pick up from the sales setbacks of 1990.

## Savings rise by £334m

BY LINDSAY COOK  
MONEY EDITOR

NATIONAL Savings made its highest net addition to government funding last month since February 1987. The department paid over £34.7 million made up of net receipts of £17.8 million and accrued interest of £160.9 million.

Fixed-interest certificates, paying a guaranteed 8.5 per cent tax-free, sold £230.2 million. Sales have been boosted by the doubled investment limit for new savers to £10,000 and the attractive returns. Repayments totalled £167.4 million.

Index-linked certificates paying 4.5 per cent tax-free above the inflation rate over five years sold £112.7 million.

The investment account attracted £98.3 million and paid accrued interest of £70 million. Income bonds attracted £96.1 million and paid out £60.7 million.

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Dated 17th February, 1992

# Wakeham urges generators to strike deal with British Coal

BY MARTIN WALKER

JOHN Wakeham, the energy secretary, is urging the power industry to reach a deal with British Coal before the general election that would give the latter a firmer future and the government more votes in marginal constituencies with threatened coal pits.

The stock market last week was awash with speculation that National Power and PowerGen, the electricity generators, had reached a deal to take large quantities of British Coal output at the apparently attractive price of £35 a tonne.

The generators denied the suggestion after seeing their share prices fall significantly. Meanwhile, heads of privatised electricity distribution companies said they had also been lobbied by the energy department to reach agreements with the generators over future energy needs that would underpin any coal deal.

National Power and PowerGen are the biggest customers for British Coal, while Neil Clarke has spent his first year as chairman preparing the business for privatisation.

The industry needs a drastic slimming down, at the cost of thousands of jobs, before it can be sold as a profitable concern.

N M Rothschild, the City merchant bank, which is looking at the options for a sale, has indicated that the number of pits may have to fall from about 50 to as few as a dozen before the business can compete on current world markets.

A far more attractive option for the government, at least before the election, would be fixed contracts for some of the pits' future output at prices at which the industry would be viable, and to present this as a sign that the industry could largely be kept running.

City analysts have already pointed out that there are several marginal constituencies in areas such as Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, which are also home to threatened pits.

The generators are contracted to take 65 million tonnes of coal next year at a price already fixed at about £47 a tonne, well ahead of market rates.

However, that arrangement, entered into when the power industry was still owned by the government,



Combined energy: Neil Clarke, left, and John Wakeham could both benefit from a deal with the generators.

expires in the spring of 1993, and the industry is then able to shop around on world markets.

Imported coal arrives at the Thames estuary with a price tag of £31 a tonne, but transport costs to power stations inland add a few pounds to this figure. A price of £35, with a guarantee of supply and no risk of fluctuating exchange rates, would have its attractions, some analysts believe.

The generators are insisting they have no need to enter into binding contracts until much closer to the deadline next spring, although talks with British Coal have already begun, and they are not inclined to sacrifice future profitability to assist the government.

They are still smarting

from Mr Wakeham's decision, as the run-up to their privatisation approached last year, to maintain a state holding of 40 per cent.

British Coal is keen to put some contracts in place to combat increased coal imports.

The generators, however, have already spent large amounts on their own coal importing facilities in preparation for the end of the current contract.

A spokesman for the energy department said Mr Wakeham was not in a position to put pressure on the generators or British Coal, although he conceded that the government remained a shareholder in both. He said: "The position of the secretary of state is that he would like to see as large a viable coal industry as possible, and the benefits of any lower priced coal could be passed on to the energy consumer."

Industry analysts say Mr

Wakeham's main difficulty is that these two aims may be mutually exclusive. Complaints from the industry indicate that the former may predominate in the run-up to the election.

## Private companies set trend in clothing

BY GILLIAN BOWDITCH

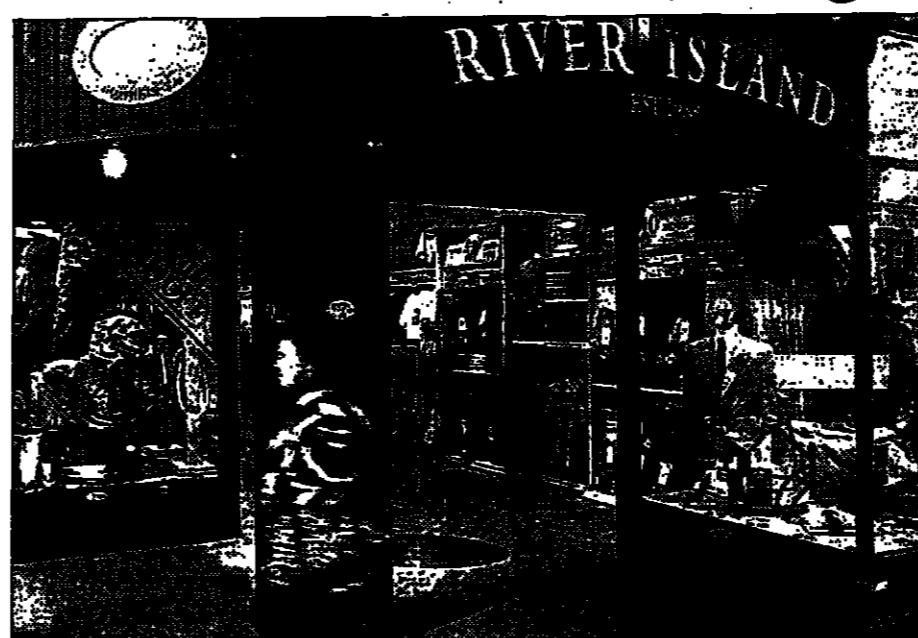
LITTLEWOODS, C&amp;A and

River Island, all privately owned, boosted their share of the clothing market last year at the expense of Marks and Spencer and the Burton Group, according to Verdict, the independent market research company.

"Quoted companies come under enormous pressure to perform. Burton's recent switch in chief executive is a case in point. John Hoerner will quickly face pressure from the City to deliver an improved performance. He will not be given the kind of space and time in which to achieve this that is available to a private company," the report states.

The Verdict report reflects an increasingly cut-throat market characterised by permanent sales and weak consumer demand. M&S's decision to tighten price competitiveness to strengthen margins is reflected in a market share of 15.4 per cent, down from 15.5 per cent in 1990 and 15.7 per cent in 1989.

At the Burton Group, Verdict says, "fierce price cutting has failed to generate the level of incremental sales to fully compensate for reduced mar-



River Island: winning market share from publicly quoted clothing retailers

gins". The company's market share of 9.5 per cent in 1990 shrunk to 8.8 per cent last year.

The most positive performance in the market comes from Littlewoods stores.

Verdict says the chain's market share rose from 1.6 per cent in 1990 to 1.9 per cent in 1991 as a result of tight controls, consistent market positioning and one of the best value-for-money offers available.

River Island's market share has risen from 1.4 per cent to 1.5 per cent. The company's transition from Chelsea Girl and Concept Man is now

complete and, in Verdict's

view, the large-scale shift in emphasis to a broader and more affluent customer base could never have been undertaken by a public company.

C&A's market share is 4.4 per cent, up from 4.3 per cent and in line with its share in 1989.

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## BRUSSELS NOTEBOOK

### Brittan tackles Tokyo on competition

SIR Leon Brittan, the EC competition commissioner, is in Japan this week, hammering away at the Community's trickiest trade rival on banking, insurance and competition. In a series of meetings and speeches, Sir Leon will tell a cross section of Japanese politicians and businessmen that if Tokyo applied its own competition laws more rigorously and removed its trade barriers, everyone would be better off; not a surprising message, given that the Community's trade imbalance with Japan shows no sign of improving.

Sir Leon insists he still sees Japan's recent bilateral deal with America on cars as an "aberration" and that despite its different culture, Japan is slowly taking on board more open trade policies. He added: "I also intend to convey to them that cosy deals with other parties

at the expense of the EC is something that we find unacceptable."

However, Sir Leon admits he is still a long way from signing any anti-trust pact of the type negotiated by America and Japan. He said: "Times are not ripe for that, the world would be ripe only with countries whose anti-trust enforcement is similar in reach and depth to ours and Japan is not there at this stage."

Sir Leon is facing opposition to his continued liberalisation of the EC airlines sector from the Association of European Airlines, the industry's lobby. The AEA is worried about the commission's proposed "double disapproval" system where a new air fare can be rejected only if member states at either end of the journey object to it.

The commission wants governments to have 30 days to object to a new fare,

the AEA feels they should have only five days to notify the commission. The AEA says the system would make altering fare structures in another situation like the Gulf war almost impossible.

The association also says the commission is ignoring competition to its members from terrestrial transport.

□ While member states are preparing for battle over Jacques Delors' proposals to boost research and development funds in the Community, the commission quietly approved two new R&D schemes last week. France is being allowed to spend £25 million a year on a programme to improve the "security levels" of new technologies, while Germany has been given the go-ahead for a new £524 million biotechnology programme, to help fund research up to 1995.

TOM WALKER

## CHARTED

### Short-sighted view looks wise in the long run

With less than a month until the Budget, gilts continue to outperform other leading bond markets. There is nothing to suggest that anticipation of this key event will cause a bout of investor nervousness. Indeed, the main threat is that the heavy supply of gilts will cause market indigestion, especially with yields breaking territory uncharted in this cycle.

In line with much of the past decade, the most significant policy decisions likely to be revealed by Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, have been more or less discounted. This time there are two further considerations supporting the case that the package will not be regarded as a fresh source of concern — sterling's ERM membership and political factors.

So far, bond investors have derived substantial benefits from the former. While ERM membership arguably has limited the extent of the decline in short-term interest rates, those further along the yield curve have gained from the shift to a fixed exchange rate regime. Of course, ERM membership has altered, and will continue to alter, the mix of economic policies, the bias swinging increasingly towards fiscal policy to fine-tune activity. If the authorities' attitude towards neutralising the effect of the public sector deficit on the growth of domestic credit remains unaltered (the so-called funding rule is not changed), shifts in policy will continue to be of great significance to gilts.

The Budget is important in this respect. Any increase in the public sector deficit implied by the measures suggests an equivalent rise in the potential supply of gilts. Years ago this would have elicited a negative response from investors. This time the reaction has been neutral.

Industry analysts say Mr Wakeham's main difficulty is that these two aims may be mutually exclusive. Complaints from the industry indicate that the former may predominate in the run-up to the election. Aside from the political background, supply and the prospects for short-term interest rates are set to be the

two principal domestic areas of focus in the month ahead. Investors have resigned themselves to the prospect of a doubling of gilt issuance in 1992.

Last year, international demand for sterling bonds and the decision of key domestic long-term investment institutions to increase their exposure to bonds ensured the funding programme's success. These factors will remain critical in 1992. The question still facing the market, however, is whether the funds to meet the much heavier requirement will be forthcoming.

A continuation of the bull market in European bonds would help to ensure heavy supply is absorbed relatively smoothly. But it is very important that the take-up of bonds remains comparatively steady if the market is not to be hit by fears of "buyers' strikes" and the return of much greater yield manipulation as a means of achieving the funding target.

arger and more frequent supply must remain the authorities' aim. Given the main sources of demand outlined earlier this is likely to be concentrated at the medium and longer end of the yield curve. Logically, the danger of market indigestion near term and the possibility that sterling stability will lead to fine-tuning activity. If the authorities' attitude towards neutralising the effect of the public sector deficit on the growth of domestic credit remains unaltered (the so-called funding rule is not changed), shifts in policy will continue to be of great significance to gilts.

The Budget is important in this respect. Any increase in the public sector deficit implied by the measures suggests an equivalent rise in the potential supply of gilts. Years ago this would have elicited a negative response from investors. This time the reaction has been neutral. Nevertheless, this pre-supposes there will be no fundamental change in the shape of the yield curve in the year ahead. In view of the sheer weight of funding and the expected maturity distribution of supply, this is a dangerous assumption. The chances of a further shift towards a positively sloped yield curve, albeit over an extended period, are certainly much greater than in the past four years. The time may not be right pre-Budget, but this longer-term consideration and the possible desire to adopt a more defensive investment stance pre-election, suggests the short end of the curve will continue to offer an attractive home for funds.

CHRIS ANTHONY  
UBS Phillips & Drew

## Union campaigns on part-timers' rights

BY ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

MSF, the technical union, is to launch a campaign aimed at recruiting thousands of part-time workers. The campaign is part of a drive by unions to win better job protection for part-time staff, who have increased in numbers in the past decade as companies have sought more flexible working practices.

The move would also help rebuild the MSF's membership, which, like other large unions, has been eroded by protection against unfair dismissals and redundancy and maternity pay. Those who have worked more than eight hours a week for the same employer for more than two years are entitled to protection against unfair dismissals.

Arne Gibson, an MSF national officer, said: "Part-time working is increasing in many of the areas in which MSF organises and all the predictions are that this will continue well into the next century." MSF says many companies use part-time workers to undercut full-time staff. The union highlights its success in a 1987 court case, when it won the right for part-time workers to be included in a company's staff mortgage allowance scheme.

MSF pledges to campaign for benefits for part-time workers who join the union comparable with those enjoyed by full-time staff. The union highlights its success in a 1987 court case, when it won the right for part-time workers to be included in a company's staff mortgage allowance scheme.

## THE TIMES

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short-sighted / looks wise in the long run

THE TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 17 1992

## Learning the old fashioned way

The Serious Fraud Office is having a bad patch. After the collapse of the second, *Guinness* trial and a number of other mishaps it's public image, perhaps unfairly, is at a low ebb. Will it do better in the *Maxwell* case? Few City lawyers are betting on it unless new tactics emerge or Lady Luck smiles more benignly. Radical reforms of the right to trial by jury would involve lengthy consultation and drafting of legislation. Such reforms are unlikely to figure in trials arising from the *Maxwell* affair.

Since the chief villain in the piece will never stand trial, it might be as well to consider, not so much as an alternative but in parallel with the SFO investigations, an old fashioned Department of Trade enquiry into the pillaging of pension funds, siphoning of funds from public companies, illicit share support operations and the rest of the mayhem presided over by the late Robert Maxwell. Any effort to prosecute over the mess left behind by *Maxwell* involves most of the problems that dogged earlier failures by the SFO. The investigations themselves will be lengthy and complex in the extreme, and the same is likely for any trials that may emerge. The risks of failure will be high. Expecting a jury consisting mainly of housewives and unemployed — who else can spare six months *pro bono publico* — to follow the complexities of pension fund administration, stock lending or put option contracts is asking a great deal.

Perhaps at the end of all this, some guilty men may emerge. But the thousands of hours spent by investigators and the hundreds of hours of evidence in court (which will go largely unreported if previous large-scale cases are any guide) will do little to enlighten society as to what needs to be done to prevent another *Maxwell* scandal.

A DTI investigation would yield far more in that respect. Conducted by the usual team of lawyer and accountant, and with powers to call on all those directly involved, such an investigation and the resulting volumes of reportage, analysis, conclusion and recommendation would be far more useful to regulators, legislators and the business community at large. The cost to public funds would be high. But the benefits could be even more valuable.

Chief among these could, and ought to be, a Maxwell-proof framework for pension fund administration. Tighter pension law replacing the current overdependence on antiquated trust legislation is a glaringly obvious need. If drawn widely enough, the terms of reference given to the DTI inspectors would allow a searching account of the most spectacular pension fund rip-off ever seen in Britain. Also likely to emerge would be revisions to Companies Act provisions regulating the relationships between public and private companies controlled by the same individuals or groups which were central to the abuses that have come to light in the *Maxwell* scandal.

Key sections of any DTI report on *Maxwell* would describe the roles of professionals such as accountants, lawyers, corporate financiers, stock brokers, actuaries and bankers. The action or inaction of some of these at crucial moments during the pillage of Maxwell group companies, if subject to scrutiny in the cold print of a DTI report, might well lead to improved codes of professional practice or, more likely, closer adherence to existing ones.

There are so many lessons to be learned from the *Maxwell* scandal that a mere series of prosecutions, even if they can be made to stick, seem inadequate or irrelevant to the urgent matter of preventive policy making. If not a DTI enquiry, then there must be another form of official action to shed light on the muck. After *Maxwell*, so many rule books are in urgent need of revision.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Salomon loses top two



"Perhaps we could insure our Lloyd's losses as a man-made disaster."

### Bidding brothers

BROTHERS Osman and Raschid Abdullah, previously of Evered and now running Starmin, the concrete block manufacturer, are no less acquisitive in their new guise. The pair have several acquisitions in mind, all in their existing line of business, and none of them requiring additional cash calls. "We intend to give RMC a run for its money," Raschid, aged 47, says. Raschid, 15 months older than Osman, understands the unexpected benefits of takeovers. On the day that Evered announced a 15 per cent stake in TI Group in 1986, production in Evered Metals, one of its key subsidiaries, rose 25 per cent. "It gives the employees a buzz to think that we were on the move again," says Raschid, adding that although he is due to start an intensive French course in Guildford in April, he believes America offers more opportunities than Europe for their business at present. Meanwhile,

Osman, who once played the guitar in a rock band and now plays Chopin on the piano for an hour when he gets home at night — "It's very therapeutic," he says — has, in his spare time, caught the golf bug. So determined is he to become a member of a club, and so long are the waiting lists in the South, that he has been travelling regularly from his Surrey home to a club in Elgin, more than one and a half hours' drive north of Edinburgh.

### Opening doors

THE revolving door at Hoare Govett is not, as some mavericks claim, working only in one direction. The firm has replaced Nick Collier, its erstwhile banking analyst, who went to Morgan Stanley at the end of last year. Taking his place is Brian Crossley, ex-Merrill Lynch and, before that, Wood Mackenzie, where he was part of a number two-ranked team. Crossley, a Scot, will work within Hoare's financial team, comprising Michael Wheathouse (European financials), Chris Hutchings and Angie Coad.

### Classic Oakes

OAKES Fitzwilliams, a specialist investment banking and broking house founded five years ago by Herbert Oakes, ex-Dillon Read, and Duncan Fitzwilliams, ex-Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust, is clearly expanding fast, both in terms of personnel and areas of operation. The London-based firm has just recruited five securities traders and salesmen — Bob Bunker and Keith Mills, both previously with James Capel and Akroyd & Smithers; Jim

Parsons, who joins from Cresval; and Tony Weedon and Yochiro Takeuchi, both of whom come from Société Générale. Parsons, Weedon and Takeuchi will concentrate on Japanese warrants and Far Eastern securities, while Bunker and Mills will take the firm into the bond and other fixed-income markets for the first time.

### Ski trip sacrificed

ALMOST exactly a year after he left UBS Phillips & Drew, where he had been deputy managing director, responsible for institutional fixed-income sales, Ken Humphries is making a high profile return to the Square Mile. Humphries, aged 42, stars at Kleinwort Benson today as director responsible for sales and trading of sterling corporate debt. He represents the first key appointment by Alex Dolbey, who was put in charge of KB's debt products in January. "It is a major coup for Kleinwort Benson to get him," several other firms were after him, a spokesman says. "KB has always operated in this area, but his arrival means that they will be expanding their activities." Humphries, a fanatical skier, who normally spends five weeks a year on the slopes with his wife and four children, will sacrifice his annual half-term trip to the Alps in order to begin his new job. "He's not very happy about missing the holiday but we have just come back from Courchevel," says his wife, Linda, who shares his enthusiasm for the sport and will be taking the children without their father.

CAROL LEONARD

## ECONOMIC VIEW

# Major and Kinnock share flair for turning silk purses into sows' ears

Anatole Kaletsky argues that the government has worked miracles by creating the worst recession on record

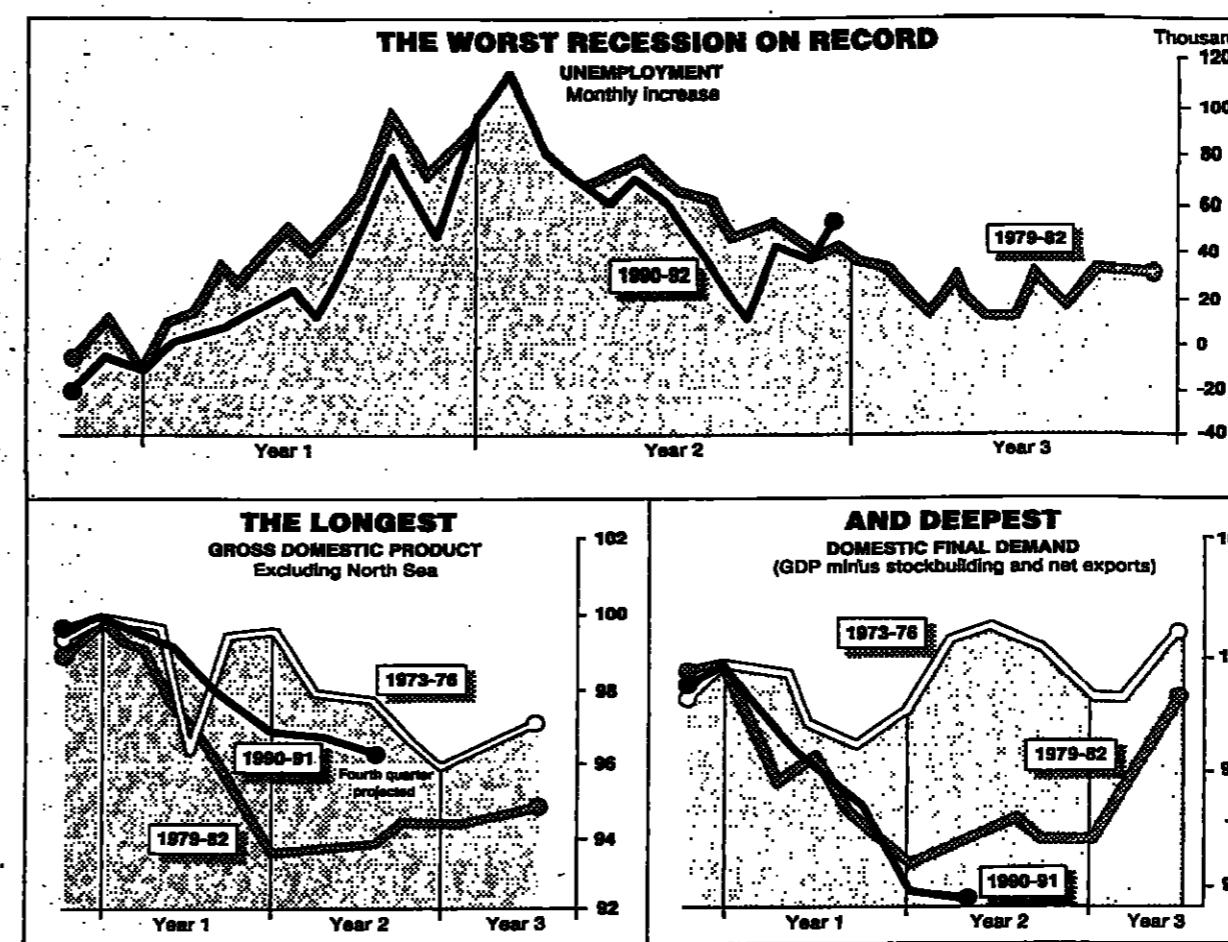
FOR the second time in five years, Britain is experiencing an economic miracle. Everyone is familiar with the miracle performed by Nigel Lawson, but the John Major miracle remains almost unknown. Mr Major has conjured up the worst economic disaster since the second world war out of the clear blue sky of strike-free prosperity and entrepreneurial high spirits in the late Eighties. Surely the man who turns a silk purse into a sow's ear is as much a miracle-worker as one who does the trick the other way round.

At this point, I may be accused of hyperbole or political bias. So let me make two political observations and then return to the economic issue: just how bad is this recession and did it really have to take place?

The miraculous nature of today's economic conditions may not have been appreciated by the general public, but it is ever on the minds of Conservative politicians. As one anonymous cabinet minister confided on the front page of *The Times* last Thursday, it was surely "a miracle" that the government was still ahead in the polls in economic conditions like these. To describe the present recession as the second economic miracle of the Tory era therefore seems perfectly apt.

This leads to the main political balancing item. Behind every Tory economic sorcerer these days stands an enthusiastic Labour apprentice waiting to work exactly the same destructive magic. If the public does not blame Mr Major for this recession, it is because of Neil Kinnock, who has not proposed a single alternative policy that would make any difference to short-term macroeconomic prospects.

In the past 18 months, I have argued the Tories would lose the general election if they stuck to their economic policies. But I have also suggested that Labour would lose, since it had exactly the same macroeconomic policies (the only ones that matter in a recession) and a general reputation for incompetence with money to boot. These



statistics on job losses had, until recently, mirrored the records of the 1980 recession. But, as the top chart shows, the latest jump in unemployment has pushed job losses off the previously established trend.

But if such human measures seem too emotive or misleading, consider the dryest economic indicator of all: the gross domestic product. The fourth quarter gdp figures, to be published on Thursday, will confirm that the present slump has been the longest since the national accounts began to be kept in their present form in the Forties. These figures will show the onshore economy shrinking for the sixth quarter running, and quite possibly revealing a contraction even in total gdp, including the large maintenance-related jump in output of North Sea oil. In

the longest previous recession, onshore gdp fell for only four quarters, making the present slump half as long again, even in the unlikely event that recovery finally begins in the current quarter.

But durability has not even been this recession's most remarkable feature. As any shopkeeper knows, this slump has set records for intensity, as well. Government apologists frequently claim that this recession is relatively "shallow", since non-oil gdp has fallen by only about 4.5 per cent from its peak in 1990 to what may turn out to be the trough in the fourth quarter of 1991. In the last recession, non-oil output fell almost half as much again — by 6.5 per cent between the fourth quar-

ter of 1979 and the fourth quarter of 1980. But this comparison disguises the most remarkable — and masochistically painful — quality of the present slump.

In previous recessions, the worst part of the economic damage has been done by exports and industrial stockbuilding, two forces that do not directly reflect the state of domestic consumer confidence and demand. This was particularly so in 1980, when the appreciation of the pound and the worldwide recession after the oil shock caused a collapse in exports and a sharp rise in interest rates, along with a change in the tax regime, led industries to sell off their excess stocks. Meanwhile, consumer spending fell by only 1.5 per cent in the last recession, less than half the peak to trough fall of 3.2 per cent.

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THIS WEEK

# Zantac expected to keep Glaxo in the pink

SIR Paul Girolami, chairman of Glaxo Holdings, the pharmaceuticals group that is Britain's biggest company, is expected to unveil another healthy profits advance on Thursday.

First-half pre-tax profits are forecast to rise 13 per cent to £705 million (£63 million), according to Dr Martin Hall at UBS Phillips & Drew. The market range is from £685 million to £728 million.

Profits will be flattered by a substantial currency boost — with a gain of about 9.5 per cent on the dollar and about 12 per cent on the yen.

Dr Hall expects earnings per share to increase to 17p (14.6p), while an ambitious interim dividend of 5.5p (4.25p) is predicted.

The driving force behind the profits advance will again be Zantac, the anti-ulcer drug that accounts for about half Glaxo's turnover and is the world's most widely prescribed medicine.

Zantac should have done well despite some fears of a slowdown in sales. Reported sales growth will be about 20 per cent, although underlying growth will be nearer 12 per cent. The big question is whether sales can sustain their performance in the light of stiffer competition and the

expiry of a patent on the drug in 1995.

Early progress of the newly launched products that are seen as the key to Glaxo's future performance will come under City scrutiny.

Sales of Serevent, Glaxo's new anti-asthma drug, which enhances and will eventually replace other respiratory products, such as Ventolin, may reach only £10 million.

Zofran, the fast-growing anti-emetic that is widely considered to be one of Glaxo's key medicines of the future, should increase sales to about £100 million (£13 million). Sales of Imitrex, the anti-migraine drug, are expected to be about £15 million.

Analysts will look closely at Zantac's market share, and the impact of launch costs of new drugs on margins.

## TODAY

Dalgety, the Homepride to Spillers and Golden Wonder foods and agribusiness group, is expected to report interim pre-tax profits of £54 million, against £50 million last time, according to Credit Lyonnais Lain.

Interims: Dalgety, FII Group, Second Alliance Trust, Willis Group.



Paying for cheaper oil: Sir Peter Holmes, of Shell Transport and Trading, is expected to report lower profits

Finals: Union Discount of London. Economic statistics: CBI survey of distributive trades (January).

## WEDNESDAY

Finals: Ashtead, Fletcher Challenge, Howard Holdings, Norex, Primadonna. Finals: Scottish Eastern Investment Trust, TR Pacific Investment Trust, Tempus Bar Investments Trust. Economic statistics: UK acquisitions and mergers (fourth quarter), public

sector borrowing requirement (January).

## TOMORROW

British Aerospace, the engineering to aerospace group headed by Sir Graham Day, the caretaker chairman until a permanent replacement is found, will unveil hefty full-year losses after exceptional charges and losses from com-

mercial aircraft and vehicles. Rob Ellis, at County NatWest WoodMac, expects a final pre-tax loss of £85 million (£376 million profit). The market expects losses of between £80 million and £100 million. A loss per share of 38.3p (83.4p earnings) is predicted. The dividend should be held at 25p.

Final pre-tax profits at

Lloyds Abbey Life, the life assurance and financial services subsidiary of Lloyds Bank, are expected to slip to £305 million (£319 million) for the year. Fourth-quarter replacement cost net income is forecast at £80 million, giving £2.88 billion (£3.01 billion) for the year.

A recovery from the depressed Gulf war trading period and increased market share after the collapse of

International Leisure Group will help lift full-year profits at Owners Abroad, the package holiday group. County NatWest expects final pre-tax profits to jump to £30.5 million (£15.3 million). Earnings should rise to 11.5p (8.4p) per share, and a dividend of 4p (2.9p) is predicted.

Interims: Alumasc Group, Flemming High Income IT, Jos Holdings, New Zealand Investment Trust.

Finals: British Aerospace, Lassalle Wise Group, Lloyds Abbey Life, Owners Abroad Group, Economic statistics: Manufacturing and distribution stocks (fourth quarter — provisional), retail sales (January — provisional).

## THURSDAY

Shell Transport and Trading, chaired by Sir Peter Holmes, is expected to unveil a fall in full-year profits, caused by weak oil prices and the impact of recession.

Rod Maclean, at UBS Phillips & Drew, expects fourth-quarter historic cost net income of £530 million, giving £2.46 billion (£3.61 billion) for the year. Fourth-quarter replacement cost net income is forecast at £80 million, giving £2.88 billion (£3.01 billion) for the year.

The average fourth-quarter oil price was \$20.5 per barrel, against \$31.7 a year earlier. The average oil price in 1990

was \$23.5 per barrel, while the average price last year was \$20.

A final dividend of 12.4p is expected, giving a total of 21.3p (20.15p) for the year.

Interims: Colglen, El Ora Mining & Exploration Trust, GR Holdings, Glaxo Holdings, Sop Holdings, Plusnet, Sopac, Sopac Group, Foreign & Colonial Enterprise, Provident Financial, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co, Shell Transport and Trading, Tribune Investment Trust, Ware Holdings, Yorkshire Chemicals.

Economic statistics: Major British banking groups' monthly statement (January), provisional estimates of manufacturing output (January), gross domestic product (fourth quarter — preliminary estimate).

Michael Lever, at Smith New Court, expects Lloyds Bank to report increased final pre-tax profits of £635 million (£591 million), aided by the contribution from Lloyds Abbey. Market forecasts range from £550 million to £700 million. Mr Lever expects a net dividend of 16.5p (15.3p). Total provisions, mostly domestic, are expected to top £870 million (£799 million).

Interims: BIB Design Group, de Morgan Group, Finsbury, Finsbury Trust, Finsbury Brooks Tool Engineering, Fairway (London), Lloyds Bank. Economic statistics: CBI monthly trends enquiry (February).

PHILIP PANGALOS

## SMALLER COMPANIES

### Healthcare sector looks strong in awards shortlist

HEALTHCARE features prominently as a theme in the shortlist of nominations for the company of the year category in the Coopers Deloitte plc awards, which are co-sponsored by *The Times*.

The shortlist, announced today, includes four companies directly related to the healthcare sector, while a fifth supplies cleaning and hygiene products for household use. The seven-strong list also features a supplier of DIY products and a food hamper distributor.

Medeva, the fast-growing pharmaceuticals company, is currently a stock market favourite and was selected by Tempus as a company to watch this year. Medeva was back in the news in January when it paid Glaxo £13.5 million for 30 brands. The company's chairman is Bernard Taylor, who was formerly chief executive of Glaxo but left to establish a new force in the industry.

Seton Healthcare has also been busy developing a portfolio of brands and this month paid £3.2 million for Pharmalab, the manufacturer of Easex eardrops and earplugs, and Dermiderm skin care products.

Intertare, a supplier of healthcare products, more than doubled turnover and trebled profits last year. Growth has been prominent in all divisions — dental, optical, mobility and specialist pharmaceutical.

Hunleigh Technology is a USM-listed manufacturer of a wide range of medical equipment, including ultrasound monitors and a mattress that helps prevent bed-



Lever: careful stewarding

ridden patients from developing bed sores. The company achieved a 36 per cent rise in profits at the interim stage last year.

Jeyes Group has not looked back since a management buyout from Cadbury Schweppes in 1985. The company is closely associated with domestic cleaning and hygiene products but has bucked the impact of the recession by launching an assault on the industrial sector.

Lionheart, a supplier of housewares and DIY products, has also earned a nomination, despite the obvious impact of the downturn in consumer spending on its markets, thanks to the careful stewardship of Paul Lever, the chairman, former director of Williams Holdings.

Also included is Farepak, the mail order food hamper supplier that lifted profits 27 per cent in the year ended April 30.

MARTIN BARROW

### Burgundy caught in export squeeze

Catherine Dodds says falling demand could peg French wine prices

FOUR months after the harvest, it is still too early to judge the real qualities and commercial worth of France's 1991 wine vintage.

Judging by the drop in the prices at the traditional November auction of the new wines from the Hospices de Beaune vineyards, reds 25 per cent lower and whites 44 per cent lower, the trend in the cost of good burgundies is downwards towards the more reasonable levels of the mid-Eighties.

By next month, when Bordeaux's producers finally decide what they think of the wines from their pint-sized 1991 harvest, the merchants expect the shortage of '91 whites may push up prices.

On the other hand, for '91 reds, including the Medoc's *cru*, they believe, at best, prices will not exceed those of the excellent 1990 vintage.

There is an increasingly tough battle between the French wine regions in their domestic market, where only one in two adults now drinks

wine, and overseas buyers are taking less from France and more from cheaper Australia and Chile. Japanese purchases are down, and the American market looks as if it will never revive.

Bordeaux, which is richer than the other wine regions, this year spending as much as £70.8 million on promotions.

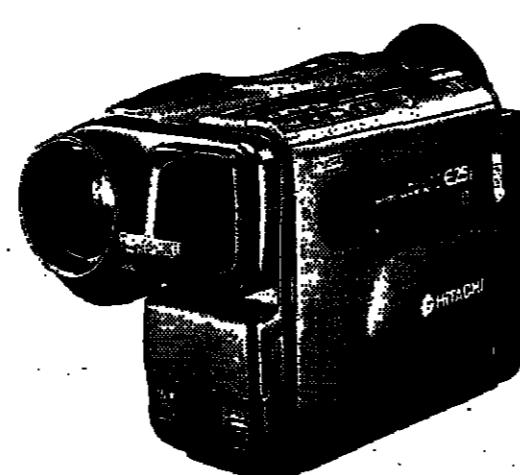
Meanwhile, Cahors, another wine region of the south-west, has been steadily making a market niche for its robust and spicy red.

Cahors red received a boost in 1971 when President Pompidou procured for its producers the right to seek the top general classification of *appellation contrôlée*.

The region gained further prestige from the arrival, as serious producers, of Prince Henrik of Denmark, the French-born Consort of Queen Margrethe, and Alain Dominique Perrin, Cartier International's dynamic chairman.

Prince Henrik bought the 18-hectare Chateau de Caix. Perrin founded the *Seigneurs du Cahors* (Lords of Cahors), a group of vineyard owners who impose severe standards of production.

## Hitachi looks video in the AI.



HITACHI

The nature of vision inspires a new view of intelligent video technology.

Thanks to research into artificial intelligence, the Hitachi VM-E25E may be the world's smartest camcorder. It shows an "AI" for colour and shading, zoom power to magnify images up to 64 times, and a Digital Signal Processor (DSP) to function as a brain for processing images with superior precision. Add a twist-and-shoot design along with intelligently-organized controls and it makes great videos easier than ever before.

That's the kind of imaginative thinking you expect from Hitachi. Our research team explores the ability of AI technology to transform consumer electronics, industrial equipment, medical and scientific devices, and information processing. Designing innovations of vision.

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Beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Now, the artificial Intelligence (AI) of Hitachi VM-E25E expands natural powers of perception.

pink

## Portfolio

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No	Company	Group	Code or Isin	Price	Wkly Chg	Mo Chg	Yr Chg	P/E
1	Woodside	Oil, Gas		125.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
2	Yorkshire	Textiles		120.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
3	Fisons Betting	Breweries		120.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
4	Cougaridge	Building, Rds		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
5	Harmont	Drapery, Text		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
6	Meyer Im	Building, Rds		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
7	Sims Food	Foods		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
8	St Ives Cpt	Paper, Print		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
9	De La Rue	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
10	Holme	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
11	Reddick Gp	Building, Rds		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
12	Udi Biscuits	Foods		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
13	Barr & W'A	Leisure		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
14	Amersham	Cinema, Pubs		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
15	Storn Water	Water		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
16	Lorrio	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
17	Bradford	Property		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
18	Worsthorne W	Water		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
19	Coucou	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
20	Northumbrian	Water		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
21	Pearson	Newspaper, Pub		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
22	Argor Plc	Drapery, Text		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
23	Craigton Nt	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
24	Nat Ass Bk	Bank, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
25	Stand Char	Bank, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
26	Powerscreen	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
27	Hk Land	Property		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
28	Warburg SG	Bank, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
29	Granger	Property		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
30	Young A'	Breweries		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
31	Headline	Newspaper, Pub		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
32	Wolesey	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
33	Nichols (JN)	Foods		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
34	BRA	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
35	CGN	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
36	Wicks Chem	Chem, Pies		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
37	Barr (AG)	Foods		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
38	Rennell	Chem, Pies		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
39	Stine Derby	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
40	Blue Circle	Building, Rds		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
41	Prest	Electrical		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
42	Macro E	Electrical		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
43	Tesco	Foods		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
44	Flages	Industrial		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
45	Times Newspapers Ltd, Total			115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00

Please take into account any minor signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily goals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUNDAY

Two winners share the weekly Portfolio Platinum prize of £4,000. John Berrill, of Gloucestershire, and Mrs A Prece, of Bournemouth, Dorset, each win £2,000.

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No	Company	Group	Code or Isin	Price	Wkly Chg	Mo Chg	Yr Chg	P/E
1	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
2	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
3	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
4	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
5	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
6	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
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36	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
37	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50	-1.50	14.00
38	ABP	Banks, Disc		115.00	+1.00	-0.50		

## MANAGEMENT BUYOUTS

## Buyer's market for executive dreams

If the company is available, now is the right time for managers to become owners, Neil Bennett says

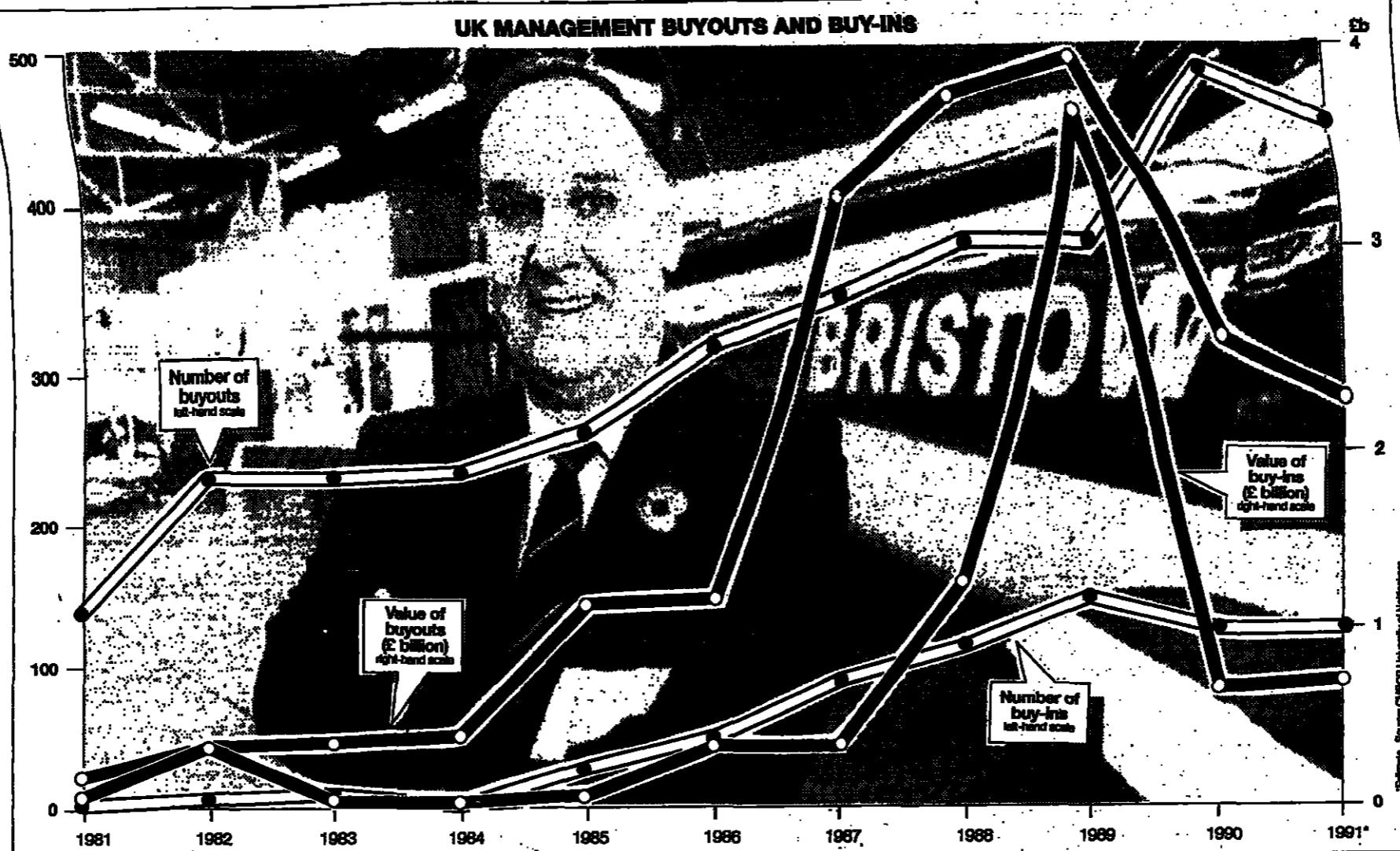
**R**eports of the death of the management buyout market have been greatly exaggerated. Two years ago, as the recession began and the number of corporate insolvencies was rising, many commentators consigned management buyouts to the dustbin, along with other financial products of the freewheeling 1980s.

The risks of highly leveraged companies in a recession are well known: there were 46 receiverships of buyout companies in the first half of 1991, compared with only 25 during the whole of 1989.

The buyout market has indeed slumped. The total value of transactions in Britain last year was £2.92 billion, 61 per cent lower than in 1989 when investment peaked at £7.5 billion, according to figures from Nottingham University's management buyout research centre.

There are still plenty of opportunities for buyouts and buy-ins, and banks and investors are willing to provide the debt and equity finance for well-structured deals. The risks of insolvency among buyout companies have led to advisers creating more stable, less highly-gearred financial structures, while management buyouts have also become an important tool in receiverships.

Buyouts were one of the most startling financial phenomena of the 1980s. The concept of financing a management team to buy a subsidiary from its parent company was 'imported' from America at the start of the decade. In 1980 only 36 deals were



Bristow Helicopters returned to British ownership in the biggest buyout of 1991, a £200 million deal led by Bryan Collins, managing director and chief executive

completed, worth just £28 million.

The success of these early deals alerted executives, lenders and investors to the huge returns that can be made from a buyout and the market grew by leaps and bounds. It peaked last year when 521 buyouts and buy-ins were completed, worth an average of £14.4 million each.

The market has inevitably con-

tinued since then but, even so, Nottingham University's researchers estimate there were 556 transactions last year, although the average value has fallen to £5.3 million.

Ken Robbie, a research fellow at the Nottingham centre, says that management buyouts are attractive and easier to finance because asset prices have fallen so sharply.

"We are somewhere along the bottom of the recession. Prices are attractive and there is more bank interest than a year ago," he says.

Gus Guest, a director at Prudential Venture Managers, one of the leading buyout backers, agrees: "There was a feeling a while ago that the buyout market was going wrong. I have every confidence, however, that this form of invest-

ment is not here today and gone tomorrow. Like any financial instrument, it is a living animal that evolves according to people's needs."

A clear indication of this evolution is the rise in management buyouts from insolvent owners. In 1989 only 0.5 per cent of buyouts came through receivership. By the middle of last year, one in every

five buyouts announced came from collapsed parent companies.

Receivers welcome buyouts as a reliable way of achieving a good price for subsidiaries that would

be difficult to sell on the open market. Many fee-earning businesses would be practically worthless if their senior management walked out. The executives often know this and may use it as a

threat to ensure their business is not sold to another bidder.

Some of the best known receiverships have been settled through multiple buyouts. Coloroll, Response and British & Commonwealth produced seven each.

The other main factor that has kept the buyout market alive during these troubled times is the emergence of vendor finance. Many companies are keen to reduce their debts and dispose of non-core assets, but there are few companies buying new businesses. A management buyout can often be the perfect answer, so perfect indeed that the seller himself is now prepared to finance the buyout.

Nottingham University's figures suggest that more than a fifth of buyout finance now comes from the vendors. The vendor often buys preference shares or loan notes in the buyout vehicle. Many of these carry equity options which will give the vendor the chance to benefit if it succeeds.

**T**he one area where activity is still sluggish is in exits. In 1989 there were 104 buyout companies either sold to another company or quoted on the stock market. These allowed the original equity holders to realise often substantial gains. In the first half of last year, however, the number of exits was only 12, with no flotation.

Part of the problem is the fall in company values. "If you can hold on to your company for another 18 months the chances are you will get a better price," says Mr Robbie.

The stock market is also unwelcoming for smaller companies at present, and a return to economic growth may stimulate a resurgence in activity on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The management buyout has proved its resilience and flexibility as a financial instrument. It continues to act as a beacon for all middle-management executives who dream of one day running their own show.

WHILE OTHERS HAVE  
BEEN IN AND OUT  
OF MBI'S AND MBO'S,  
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## Bimbos with brains come to the rescue

Management buy-ins offer a sound route, Rodney Hobson says

**M**ore companies are being run by bimbos but not the leggy blonde types. The term has come to mean a joint management buy-in and buyout.

Patrick Dunne, head of the buy-in unit at 3i, says: "The combined buy-in and buyout has been an increasingly popular form of transaction during 1991. A buyout team may find their chance of success greatly increased with additional managerial skills brought in from outside. At the same time, keeping existing management can mitigate the risk of failure through greater knowledge of the company."

Bimbos are a feasible way of saving parts of companies that have succumbed to receivership. The idea was behind the rescue of Dixons Motor Holdings, a Hull-based subsidiary of the collapsed Cotton Beach group, in an £8.5 million deal.

One classic example of a bimbo in 1991 was Clark Clay Industries in Corby. The company makes clay pigeons, a niche market that clearly benefited from keeping existing management with specialised knowledge intact. On the other hand, with the leisure sector growing, there was a need to bring in outside help with new ideas. The buyout/buy-in from Expedier Leisure cost £1.8 million.

Mr Dunne says new management are increasingly keen to count existing management in on the deal, rather than sweep executives aside. He thinks that about a third of the buy-ins that 3i has dealt with in the past year have turned into bimbos, which are now being seen as quite a significant area of the buyout market.

Many buyout deals have been saved from the point of collapse by bringing in outside investors to complement the existing team. Mr Dunne says: "In our experience bimbos seem to be performing better than straight buyouts or buy-ins. Where banks feel that existing management is not strong enough, outsiders can make the deal happen."

Interest in management buy-ins — where an outside management team takes over the business — increased last year but activity is still well short of the peak year of 1989. The Centre for Management Buyout Research at Nottingham University identified 111 buy-ins in 1991. The figure had risen from fewer than 30 in 1985 to reach 144 in 1989; but in 1990 it fell back to 105.

The leading player in buy-ins remains 3i, which invested

ed nearly £50 million in 46 deals last year to increase its market share. Most of the deals arose out of family-owned businesses with no clear line of succession when the head of the family retires. Many small businessmen would prefer the companies they created to remain independent, albeit outside family control, rather than be swallowed up by conglomerates.

One example was Stileles Brewing, bought in a £2 million buy-in last month.

John Payne, who founded the

**G**wyn Jones, whose Apples Car Clinics has bought six servicing and repair outlets from two other companies, sees the downturn as a chance to cash in: "It has had a major impact on the sale of new cars. The larger proportion of older vehicles on the road should result in more spending on servicing, repairs and replacement parts.

With the long-term forecast for an increase in car ownership, this should provide us with a sound platform." Mr Dunne sees two types of entrepreneur continuing the trend towards buy-ins during 1992. "One is the successful managing director contemplating his future career path.

The other is the second-time entrepreneur, who has already run his own business successfully, perhaps sold it in bull market conditions and is now looking for fresh challenges. With prices beginning to bottom out, many will see it as a good time to buy."

There is anecdotal evidence of another factor that Mr Dunne calls the "boss chop": "Junior executives in their early forties are doing well and gaining promotion because their 55-year-old bosses have got the chop. But many fear the same thing will happen to them. They tell themselves that they may have only seven to ten years to go and they would rather take their own decisions on when they will leave."

F&AE Lodge, a Huddersfield-based supermarket chain, also succumbed to a buy-in after the Lodge family decided to retire. Edward





Doing the right thing

THE TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 17 1992

SPORT 25

The skier the Canadians ignored takes downhill gold from the favourites

## Lee-Gartner conquers all

FROM DAVID POWELL  
IN MERIBEL

THE Canadian skiing correspondent joked at his own expense: "I was offered Kerrin in the sweep and I picked the Russian; all the best ones had gone." Not that he minded. What a change it was to be writing about a clean Olympic gold medal winner from Canada. In the 100 metres of skiing, would you believe?

Kerrin Lee-Gartner's victory here in the women's downhill, the sport's explosive high-speed event, caught everybody by surprise on Saturday, even her family. "I phoned my parents and my mum seemed to be in shock," Lee-Gartner said. Who would have thought that the 25-to-1 shot, the grifter without a win in six years on the circuit, the racer once retired, would take the most prized of Alpine titles outside Europe for the first time?

Not CBC, the Canadian television network that paid US\$10 million to cover the Games and which altered its schedule to show Kurt Browning live in figure skating, but did not bother for Lee-Gartner; nor Currie Chapman, the former Canada team coach, whose assessment of Lee-Gartner as "maybe a long-shot" influenced this writer to leave her out of his preview.

How had she managed it? "The approach I took was all or nothing," she said. "There was no point in trying to ski well to finish fifth or tenth."

The crash of Chantal Bourassa, the Swiss, arguably altered the course of events. Her fall caused enough delay for the sun to come out and, some were saying, make the lower section faster. The next four to ski, Kaja Seizinger, Petra Kronsberger, Lee-Gartner and Veronika Wallinger, finished fourth, fifth, first and third respectively.

Soon after came Hilary Lindh, whose silver medal for



the United States was as much of a surprise as Lee-Gartner's gold. Lindh had unhappy memories of Meribel until now. She was hurried out of town last year as a security precaution when the Gulf War broke out, before she had the chance to race.

It was the most testing course set before a women's field, "the mother of women's downhills", according to Paul Major, the United States head coach. Lee-Gartner is the mother of downhills; at least she behaves that way sometimes. When a colleague went for a night on the town, Lee-Gartner left out a drink and two aspirins to help her through the morning after. The Canadian squad have nicknamed her "Mrs" because she is the only one among them who is married.

Genuine motherhood may be next. "I come from a big family and I want to have a family of my own," Lee-Gartner, aged 25, said before coming here. "But I do not want to quit racing until I win." Now what? "We [Lee-Gartner and husband] have a lot of thinking to do."

There was nothing mumsy about the press conference. Instead Lee-Gartner sat next to Lindh, the pair of them behaving like giggling schoolgirls who had just done something they were not supposed to. Which, of course, they had. The North American



Surprise duo: Lindh, left, and Lee-Gartner celebrate their downhill success

one-two made it appropriate for Major to get something off her chest. "They treat us like dogs on the World Cup circuit; the Germans, Swiss and Italians think they own the sport," he said.

Lee-Gartner had not been long in the Canadian team when she retired. "Then I realised how much I loved it and I came back eight months later." Loved it

enough to undergo reconstruction surgery on both

hips.

For a while on Saturday she was another Canadian making hard work of Olympic doping control. She had trouble providing her sample and was late for the press conference.

Then she had to be excused halfway through. "I ran five bottles of water, so I had

to go," she said. Had the damage done by Johnson to Canada's reputation upset her? "No, he did what every other sprinter had been doing for years," she said, adding as Katrin Krabbe's four-year ban for a drugs offence was coming to light: "It is a relief that, in Alpine skiing, we do not have that problem. The only awkward part is having to pee into that little bottle."

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## Little praise for Petrenko show

FROM JOHN HENNESSY IN ALBERTVILLE

## Muscovite's elegance has judges in accord

WITH fawn-like grace and high spins, Viktor Petrenko, the Muscovite with Slavic eyes and expressive arms, was to this viewer in a class of his own, never mind the indecipherable oscillations of the nine judges.

The men's and women's figure skating finals are always a compulsive spectacle. Boitano v Orser and Wirtz v Thomas had provided two of the highlights of Calgary; and now there was a beguiling difference in style among the final group of six on Saturday at the little Albertville stadium, barely a quarter of the size of Alberta's Saddledome.

All the Russians as one still instinctively calls them, have that marvellously fluid movement, so that their action seems a single piece, unjoined, somehow unattached to the ice. It was the same with Aleksei Ormanov and, in the penultimate group, Viatcheslav Zagromnik; the latter athletically beautiful free of dress affectation, an animal who just came out and skated.

Christopher Bowman, of the United States, was all self-conscious muscle and over-confidence in stick, too tight black pants. Some of the mannerisms came from the burling, and when he fell near the end he melodramatically overplayed

the misfortune at the conclusion of his music as though it had robbed him of victory. He was good, but that good.

Young Steven Cousins, of Britain, promising though he may be, would seem to be in serious need of advice on choreography and musical selection. His chosen tape sounded like a car-production factory in full swing and someone should tell him also that you cannot gain points on the ice by wiggling your shoulders and winking at the judges. The production, as they say, spoiled a pleasing presence and an undoubted ability.

The Canadian, Browning, too, gives the impression of being uninhibited by his skates, but there was something missing, and this was reflected in the technical marks.

Paul Wylie, the Harvard boy whose relaxed attitude shines out of his eager, smiling eyes, was a delight.

He was as compact as a ballet dancer, and predictably received a huge, stamping ovation from a crowd dominated by North Americans. This was not enough to persuade the judges to give him better marks than Petrenko — who had lost his European title a short while ago to Bama of Czechoslovakia.

Petrenko had received a string of 5.8s for technique and 5.9s for artistic impression, and I found Bama's performance, following Wylie, somewhat prosaic, accomplished but lacking imagination. He was third.

The public should be given an explanation, I feel, of the judging variations, for it is unhelpful to public perception if the crowd feels officialism is making a mess of it when it may, in fact, be quite logical. The spread of points on a single performer — on Saturday night as much as 0.5 in some instances — does not matter. What counts is the overall placing, given by each judge to every skater and that determines the final positions.

It WAS a British trainer said, the last Olympic gold-medal figure-skating performance since 1948. One took his point, for all that it incorporated a wickedly pointed barb. The trainer is John Nicks, who has lived in the United States for 31 years. The 1948 winner was none other than Dick Button, who is at loggerheads with Nicks for political reasons too trivial to dwell upon here.

The new champion is Viktor Petrenko, of the United Team, followed by Paul Wylie, of the United States, and Petr Bana, of Czechoslovakia. It is not unusual for the men's event to produce a disappointing winner. Brian Boitano, four years ago, was the brilliant American title a short while ago to Bama of Czechoslovakia.

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vill's Hill  
6-4 after  
sh triumph

## Honest Word to return in style

FEW trainers are more adept at getting a horse fit to win on its seasonal debut than Martin Pipe, and the champion trainer can work the oracle again with Honest Word in the National Spirit Challenge Trophy Hurdle at Fontwell Park today. He is my nap.

This race commemorates the dual champion hurdler of 1947 and 48, although only two of the field, Propero and Reliable, are entered for this year's race.

Reliable, who was trained on the Flat by Andre Fabre, is making his jumping debut and his abilities must be taken on trust, so Propero and Major Inquiry should form the main opposition to my selection.

Honest Word came back from a two-year lay-off to win the L'Oréal Handicap Hurdle at Newbury last season. Although he did not win

again, he did put up a creditable effort when sixth to Ivens Guest at Liverpool in April.

Propero has been difficult to assess this season. He looked rather bare when in rear behind Danny Harrold in a handicap at Chepstow, on his reappearance in early November.

But later that month he put that form behind him when, as the outsider of three, he beat Montpelier Lad and the former top novice Forest Sun at Ascot.

He then ran poorly in the William Hill Handicap Hurdle at Sandown at the end of that month.

Forest Sun has yet to show the same level of performance in his subsequent races that made him such a highly-rated performer, so he may have flattered Propero on what was his first run for over a season. Propero may also find the Shrews-

bury Cup Handicap Chase.

Backing horses who have fallen last time out may not be the shrewdest betting policy, but it may pay dividends with Major in November in the Chester Novices' Handicap Chase at Wolverhampton.

The seven-year-old did not show much over hurdles, but gave a promising display when winning a novice handicap at Bangor on his chasing debut.

Next time out he fell at the ninth fence, again at Bangor, but if that mistake can be forgiven he is on a handy mark here.

The David Barons-trained Viragau may have only one victory to his credit from five starts this season, but he has put up some worthy performances in defeat and can strike again in the Shrews-

bury Cup Handicap Chase.

From his victory at Chepstow in November, he was a creditable runner-up to the recent Ascot winner Combermere and fourth to Cool Ground, also both at the Welsh course. His rivals here do not look of the same quality.

At Southwell, Tristan's Comet, a winner there two weeks ago, would seem to have a fine chance to follow up by winning the Gibside Handicap Hurdle.

Jimmy Harris's five-year-old may have not been quite as impressive as the 12-length margin of victory suggested, as Non Permanent was in the lead until breaking down approaching the last flight.

However, Tristan's Comet's recent form still looks superior to that of his rivals and he should have enough in hand.

## Royal Gait's fine display earns tilt at Champion

By MICHAEL SEELY

SHEIKH Mohammed will be two-handed in next month's Champion Hurdle after James Fanshawe announced yesterday that Royal Gait, an impressive winner of the Narbol City Trial Hurdle at Nottingham on Saturday, would now join Kribensis in the line-up at Cheltenham.

"I know we are aiming very high," said the trainer, "but he's a very experienced Flat horse and he's retained a lot of that ability. He loves jumping and you couldn't fault the way he did."

The other point is that he is a nine-year-old and has had a long history of leg trouble. So, hopefully, the time to go for the big one is now."

Although the disqualified winner of the 1988 Ascot Gold Cup was only carrying 10st 7lb in a limited handicap, the style in which the 11-10 on favourite sprinted home an exhilarating three-and-a-half lengths clear of Cheerful Times, with Bank View seven lengths away third, certainly impressed Graham McCourt.

"That was something," said the elated jockey as he hurried back to the weighing room. "I don't know about the Champion Hurdle, but he'd be a certainty in the novices'."

Goldrakes offer only 10-1 against Royal Gait while Kribensis is 8-1 to repeat his 1990 win for the same owner and trainer Michael Stoute.



Fanshawe: big chance for Royal Gait

ground is good so that I can run Bradbury Star in the Sun Alliance. I wouldn't want to see them take each other on," said the trainer.

Cheltenham pointers came thick and fast on a busy afternoon. At Windsor, Mark Pittman, brought by helicopter from Cheltenham where he rode Mighty Mogul to an easy win in the Persian War Hurdle and then had a crashing fall from The Illywhacker in the next race, drove Toby Tobias to a one-and-a-half lengths defeat of the in-form Espy in the Fairlawne Chase.

An unimpressed Ladbrokes were still prepared to offer 12-1 against Toby Tobias improving on his narrow defeat by Norton's Coin in the 1990 Cheltenham Gold Cup.

More importantly, the performance satisfied Jenny Pitman, already with two Gold Cup wins to her credit, that the 10-year-old is now on target for his principal objective. "He needed that run to bring him on physically," she said. "His mind is now right and he should be spot on at Cheltenham."

□ Cool Ground remains 16-1 for the Grand National with Corals despite his disappointing seventh to David's Duke in the Tote Elder Chase at Newcastle. Owner Peter Bolton confirmed that the 10-year-old is still on target for Aintree with a possible run in the Cheltenham Gold Cup next month.

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
2.00 Tom Clapton.	2.00 Tom Clapton.	4.30 City Kid.
2.20 Peppa.	2.20 Derrymore Boy.	
3.00 HONEST WORD (nap).	3.00 PROPERO (nap).	
3.30 Liadett.	3.30 Linet.	
4.00 Team Challenge.	4.00 Team Challenge.	4.30 City Kid.
4.30 City Kid.		

GOING: GOOD TO SOFT SIS

2.00 MIDLURST CLAIMING HURDLE (SIS: 2m 2f) (14 runners)
1 D-BOOK OF KINGS 471 (IC Weeden) C Weeden 6-12-0 M Brown (7)
2 1-4207 TOM CLAPTON 19 (F.G.S) (Pic Scudamore Racing II) M Pipe 5-12-0 M Scudamore (7)
3 CONJURER 651P (J Joseph) R Simpson 5-11-10 D Gallagher (7)
4 DASHWOOD 38F (W Steamer) D Jersey 5-11-4 P Conroy (7)
5 001-054-0 DONATET 335 (Miss L. Bower) L. Bower 6-11-2 M Lonsdale (7)
6 044-428 STRIKING DISTANCE 12 (Fitch-Hayes) L. Fitch-Hayes 5-11-3 B Clifford (7)
7 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 M Richards (7)
8 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 B Moore (7)
9 P-PEPPA THE FLOW 10 (Fitch-Hayes) L. Fitch-Hayes 5-10-13 R Gossage (7)
11 400 FAST RUN 14 (McGregory) J. E. E. 6-10-7 M Pernet (7)
12 2044 SOMERSAULTING 6 (3) (A Davison) A Davison 4-10-7 A Carroll (7)
13 40622 VITALIA VITA 7 (3) (Witton) J. White 4-10-4 A. Carroll (7)
14 005 GREAT UNCLE 52 (C Hodge) R Hodges 4-10-5 A. Carroll (7)
BETTING: 4-6 Tom Clapton, 5-2 Vito V. 7-1 Towny Boy, 8-1 Tawny, 10-1 Somersaulting, 12-1 Striding Distance, 20-1 others.
1991: FORTLIMON 5-1-6 P Scudamore (9-2) M Pipe 14 min

FORM FOCUS

2.00 MIDLURST CLAIMING HURDLE (SIS: 2m 2f) (14 runners)
1 D-BOOK OF KINGS 471 (IC Weeden) C Weeden 6-12-0 M Brown (7)
2 1-4207 TOM CLAPTON 19 (F.G.S) (Pic Scudamore Racing II) M Pipe 5-12-0 M Scudamore (7)
3 CONJURER 651P (J Joseph) R Simpson 5-11-10 D Gallagher (7)
4 DASHWOOD 38F (W Steamer) D Jersey 5-11-4 P Conroy (7)
5 001-054-0 DONATET 335 (Miss L. Bower) L. Bower 6-11-2 M Lonsdale (7)
6 044-428 STRIKING DISTANCE 12 (Fitch-Hayes) L. Fitch-Hayes 5-11-3 B Clifford (7)
7 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 M Richards (7)
8 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 B Moore (7)
9 P-PEPPA THE FLOW 10 (Fitch-Hayes) L. Fitch-Hayes 5-10-13 R Gossage (7)
11 400 FAST RUN 14 (McGregory) J. E. E. 6-10-7 M Pernet (7)
12 2044 SOMERSAULTING 6 (3) (A Davison) A Davison 4-10-7 A Carroll (7)
13 40622 VITALIA VITA 7 (3) (Witton) J. White 4-10-4 A. Carroll (7)
14 005 GREAT UNCLE 52 (C Hodge) R Hodges 4-10-5 A. Carroll (7)
BETTING: 4-6 Tom Clapton, 5-2 Vito V. 7-1 Towny Boy, 8-1 Tawny, 10-1 Somersaulting, 12-1 Striding Distance, 20-1 others.
1991: FORTLIMON 5-1-6 P Scudamore (9-2) M Pipe 14 min

FORM FOCUS

2.30 WITTERING SELLING HURDLE (SIS: 2m 11f) (11 runners)
1 21421 GREENHILLS PRIDE 12 (F.G.S) (Biden Off Ltd) J. Jenkins 9-11-10 M Ahern (8)
2 41535 DERRYMORE BOY 9 (F.G.S) (Pic Scudamore) C Weeden 6-12-0 A. Maguire (8)
3 PEPPA 313 (S) (F. Plum) P. Leech 11-11-6 S Mackay (8)
4 31294-3 ALAS BOY (C.D.F.) J. White 7-11-1 D. Mohr (8)
5 001-054-0 DONATET 335 (Miss L. Bower) L. Bower 6-11-2 S. Burrough (8)
6 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 R. Hodges (8)
7 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 B. Clifford (7)
8 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 M. Richards (7)
9 044-428 GALLANTY ARCTIC 6 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 J. Jenkins (7)
10 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 A. Stedman (7)
11 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 P. McCallum (7)
12 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 D. McCallum (7)
13 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 A. Stedman (7)
14 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 A. Stedman (7)
BETTING: 11-4 General Merchant, 7-2 Derrymore Boy, 4-1 Striding Distance, 9-2 Cedar Run, 12-1 Greenhills Pride, 7-1 Combe, 10-1 Peppa, 11-1 others.
1991: GENERAL MERCHANT 11-10-5 A. T. Hodge 11 min

FORM FOCUS

2.30 WITTERING SELLING HURDLE (SIS: 2m 11f) (11 runners)
1 21421 GREENHILLS PRIDE 12 (F.G.S) (Biden Off Ltd) J. Jenkins 9-11-10 M Ahern (8)
2 41535 DERRYMORE BOY 9 (F.G.S) (Pic Scudamore) C Weeden 6-12-0 A. Maguire (8)
3 PEPPA 313 (S) (F. Plum) P. Leech 11-11-6 S Mackay (8)
4 31294-3 ALAS BOY (C.D.F.) J. White 7-11-1 D. Mohr (8)
5 001-054-0 DONATET 335 (Miss L. Bower) L. Bower 6-11-2 S. Burrough (8)
6 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 R. Hodges (8)
7 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 B. Clifford (7)
8 044-428 TOWNY BOY 7 (E Farmer) Mrs L. Clay 6-11-2 M. Richards (7)
9 044-428 GALLANTY ARCTIC 6 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 J. Jenkins (7)
10 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 A. Stedman (7)
11 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 P. McCallum (7)
12 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 D. McCallum (7)
13 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 A. Stedman (7)
14 044-428 CEDAR RUN 14 (F. Gossage) R. Hodges 6-10-7 A. Stedman (7)
BETTING: 11-4 General Merchant, 7-2 Derrymore Boy, 4-1 Striding Distance, 9-2 Cedar Run, 12-1 Greenhills Pride, 7-1 Combe, 10-1 Peppa, 11-1 others.
1991: NO CORRESPONDING MEETING

FORM FOCUS

2.10 PLAYING FIELDS NATIONAL HUNT NOVICES HURDLE (SIS: 2m 4f) (17 runners)
1 20 ALWAYS READY 14 (Mrs N Shattock) R Lee 6-11-4 W. McFarland (7)</



Late rally  
earns  
Bolton a  
replay

THE TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 17 1992

EUROPEAN SPORT 29

## FOOTBALL

# Dortmund extend lead over Eintracht

**BORUSSIA** Dortmund, seeking their first championship since 1963, beat Schalke 2-0 to increase their lead in the German first division on Saturday. The win put the Dortmunds three points clear of Eintracht Frankfurt, who lost 2-1 at home to seventh-placed Cologne.

Playing before a crowd of 52,000, Dortmund went ahead through their Swiss international, Stephane Chapuisat, in the 28th minute and wrapped up their 13th league win of the season with a goal by Knut Reinhardt 16 minutes from time.

Bayern Munich's season of woe continued with a 2-1 defeat by lowly Dynamo Dresden, their away win in the Bundesliga.

Peter Hockstein and Juul Ellerman each scored twice as the Dutch first division leaders, PSV Eindhoven beat bottom-of-the-table VVV Venlo. The victory must have cheered Bobby Robson, the Belgian national coach Walter Meeuwis.

on Friday. The former England manager had part of his large intestine removed and is not expected back at the club for some weeks.

PSV's two-point lead was cut to goal difference yesterday when Feyenoord's Hungarian striker Jozsef Kiprich hit a hat-trick in the 5-0 thrashing of Vitesse Arnhem.

A handful of disgruntled fans interrupted the Belgian first division match between Antwerp and Ekeren on Saturday when they walked on the pitch and held a brief sit-in to claim their money back.

Antwerp were trailing 5-1 at the time but eventually crashed to a rare 8-2 home defeat. Ekeren striker Gunther Hofmans scored five times. Belgian television showed the supporters walking to the centre of the pitch afterwards. "I've never experienced a thing like this. It's bizarre and it hurts a lot," said Antwerp and former Belgian national coach Walter Meeuwis.



One that got away: Evans let a title slip from his grasp in Málaga yesterday

## Evans lets his chance slip

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

THE 16th was anything but sweet for the first-year professional, Gary Evans, of Worthing, in the Túrespana Masters in Málaga yesterday. It may or may not be a long time before he again gets so close to a tournament victory, but he will run jetting this one.

In the end, the Indian, Vijay Singh, with a closing six-under-par 66, claimed the title, coming from four shots

behind to edge out Evans by two strokes with an 11-under-par 277.

Evans, aged 22 and in only his third European tour event, saw his hopes disappear at the 489-yard 16th, where he ran up a six after Singh had rolled in a 30-foot eagle putt.

"My day will come," Evans, who admitted he felt the pressure over the closing holes, said. He is a former English

amateur strokeplay champion and Walker Cup player.

It was not all despair. He

won £33,330, enough to ensure he will not have to return to the qualifying school at the end of the year. And his course-record third round of 65, including 11 birdies, will be a memory to cherish.

In the end, the Indian, Vijay Singh, with a closing six-under-par 66, claimed the title, coming from four shots

behind to edge out Evans by two strokes with an 11-under-par 277.

Parry was nine shots behind Norman at the halfway stage. He followed a third round of 67 with an equally impressive score of 68 to win by three shots with a total of 283, nine under par, as Norman laboured to a 76.

LEADING FINAL SCORE (Australia unless stated): 225s C Parry, 72, 75, 67, 68; 226s N Norman, 69, 70, 71, 67; 227s J Jones (USA), 73, 65, 72, 68; 228s B Heijnen (Neth), 71, 72, 72, 71; 229s D Feilding (NZL), 73, 73, 73, 73; 230s M Cartwright (Aust), 73, 73, 73, 73; 231s P Broadhurst (GB), 72, 71, 72, 72; 232s J Van de Velde (Bel), 73, 73, 73, 73; 233s G Brand Jr, 73, 73, 73, 73; 234s C Van der Velde (Bel), 73, 73, 73, 73; 235s R Clayton (GB), 72, 72, 72, 72; 236s J Davies (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 237s M McEvoy (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 238s T McEvoy (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 239s G Brand Jr, 73, 73, 73, 73; 240s J Russell (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 241s C Van der Velde (Bel), 73, 73, 73, 73; 242s J McEvoy (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 243s R Clayton (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 244s J Russell (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 245s J McEvoy (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 246s J Russell (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 247s J McEvoy (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 248s J McEvoy (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 249s J McEvoy (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 250s J McEvoy (GB), 73, 73, 73, 73; 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MONDAY FEBRUARY 17 1992

## All-conquering England wait to rewrite records



Finger of dismissal: Lascubé is sent off in Paris

BY DAVID HANDS  
 RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

ENGLAND returned yesterday from Paris and their fifth successive victory over France looking with justified confidence at re-writing rugby union's record books. But the 31-13 defeat suffered by France and, more particularly, the dismissal of two forwards has left the French hierarchy stunned.

Both Gregoire Lascubé, the Agen prop sent off for raking Martin Bayfield, and Vincent Mosciano, the Bièges hooker, who followed four minutes later for head-bunting, were suspended until September 1 by a disciplinary tribunal composed of Albert Agar (England), Denzil Lloyd (Wales) and Marcel Martin (France), which sat immediately after Saturday's match

at the Parc des Princes. They will miss the remaining two five nations' championship games, against Scotland and Ireland, as well as their country's tour to Argentina in June.

They became the sixth and seventh Frenchmen to be sent off in major internationals, though it was not the first time two players have been dismissed during the same game: Geoff Wheel (Wales) and Willie Duggan (Ireland) were dismissed by Norman Sansom in 1977 and Brian Stirling, the Irish official who was on the touchline on Saturday, sent off Tevita Vonolagi and Noa Nadruki when Fiji played England at Twickenham in 1989.

Stephen Hilditch, the Irish official, was escorted by stewards from the pitch when the match ended with the insults

of the crowd in his ears, the French federation mindful of the incident in the tunnel during the World Cup in October between Daniel Dubroca, then the French coach, and David Bishop, the New Zealander who refereed the France-England quarter-final.

That he was correct and courageous to act as he did there is no doubt. The great sadness is not for the two players who misbehaved, as for the setback to the genuine efforts made by France, and in particular Pierre Berbier, the new coach, to restore his country's fortunes.

"Today could stop everything," Berbier said, "though I hope it will not."

It was *cauchemardesque*, the stuff of nightmares, he added. "For 60 minutes it was a great game, the game I

was expecting. The English team justified its standing, the French tried hard as outsiders. It was the kind of match the five nations needs."

Berbier's contention that it was not a violent game was supported by English players, with the obvious exception of the last ten minutes when individual French forwards lost control.

Peter Winterbottom said that, hard though it was, it was not the aggressive and dirty match that last October's was.

Berbier's main contention was that foul play should be "consistently penalised. Though he did not say so he doubles had in mind what he saw at Murrayfield last month when Wade Dooley elbowed Doddie Weir off the ball during the Scotland-

England match, or incidents during the World Cup, both involving Finlay Calder, the former Scottish flanker.

"If there was violence the referee was right to penalise it," the coach said. "I'm not here to criticise his decisions."

The England management played down the incidents which, in my view, were out of character with the game overall: "The referee acted with great courage," Geoff Cooke, the team manager, said.

Wishing to take nothing away from England's performance, Robert Paparemborde, the vice president of the French federation in charge of the international set-up, called for a meeting with the referees or their representatives from the home unions to look at interpretation of the laws.

"We want to know what is

expected of us," Paparemborde said. "We seem to have been playing the same game, but the rules appear somehow different. This is a contentious issue which needs urgent attention. We cannot go on forever having arguments about the referee."

With only their game against Wales on March 7 at Twickenham remaining, England stand now eight points short of the record aggregate for the championship of 102, scored by Wales in 1976.

Victory then would give them the first sequence of back-to-back grand slams since W. J. A. Davies' England team of 1923 and Waller Wakefield's of 1924.

Match report, page 26  
 Distressed Ireland, page 26

Wark's header comes within a crossbar's width of putting Ipswich in the cup quarter-finals

## Liverpool escape with a replay

Ipswich Town ..... 0  
 Liverpool ..... 0  
 BY CLIVE WHITE

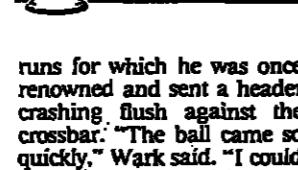
REDISCOVERING an instinct for goal that was once upon a time second nature to him, John Wark came within the width of a cross-bar at Portman Road yesterday of knocking Liverpool, one of his former clubs, out of the FA Cup. It would have been no more than either he or Ipswich deserved.

While a gale force wind made for conditions which John Lyall, the Ipswich manager, described as the worst he had known, there were moments in this fifth round tie when Ipswich rolled back the years to the days when they were more than a handful for the Merseysiders. Whether or not the reason was the sight of the old enemy but it did bring out the best in Wark, who had won the championship during his four years at Anfield but never in his 15 years with Ipswich.

Now in his third spell with the Suffolk club and operating in central defence, Wark, aged 34, provided a formidable obstacle to Liverpool alongside the rock solid Linington. Time and again the old campaigner rose above either Rush or Saunders to clear Ipswich's lines with firm headers but it was his isolated effort at the other end of the field which evoked a touch of nostalgia.

With the wind to their backs in the first half, Ipswich had allowed three of their corners to be carried out of play before Whilton used it to his advantage to send in two consecutive vicious in-swingers which Grobbelaar did well on each occasion to cover the crossbar to safety.

The third, however, from the right, after 41 minutes by Thompson, escaped him but not Wark who arrived at the far post with one of those late



runs for which he was once renowned and sent a header crashing flush against the crossbar. "The ball came so quickly," Wark said. "I could only run on to it and couldn't direct it."

Liverpool had been forced into some desperate defensive work in the first half, threatened by the pace of Kiwomya. A lovely little pass struck with the outside of his foot by the England under-21 forward in the tenth minute almost did for Liverpool. Stockwell carried on the good work only for Johnson to head his cross wide. Even with the wind against them in the second half, the second division side continued to look the more lively. All that Liverpool could point to was a disallowed "goal" from Wright.

Liverpool's defence had itself in a tizz again after 63 minutes when a free kick by Thompson snaked its way through much to Grobbelaar's surprise. Seconds later in his desperation to prevent Johnson seizing upon a loose ball, Houghton steered it inadvertently against his own upright.

There was no doubt that it was an ill wind but one could not help feeling that it blew Ipswich, in particular, no good. Their prospects for the replay at Anfield may not be so bleak, however, even if Ipswich have never won there in their history. "I'm bound to say," Lyall said, "there's always a first time."

IPSWICH TOWN: C Forrest, G Johnson, N Wark, S Johnson, D Thompson, D Linington, S Milne, S Palmer, S Whilton, J Dazzell, C Kiwomya  
 LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar, R Jones, D Barnes, S Kiwomya, W Wright, M Marsh, D Saunders, R Houghton, I Rush, J Redknapp (sub, I Kozma), S McNamee

Referee: A Bush

Villa through, page 28  
 Results and tables, page 28



Ball fight: Forrest is put under pressure by the Liverpool forward, Saunders, at Portman Road

## Liverpool and Forest lead betting

BY LOUISE TAYLOR

LIVERPOOL and Nottingham Forest are joint favourites to win the FA Cup after yesterday's sixth-round draw. While Forest will travel to either Middlesbrough or Portsmouth, Liverpool must overcome the hurdle of a fifth-round replay against Ipswich Town at Anfield on Wednesday week before they can contemplate the prospect of entertaining Aston Villa at the quarter-final stage.

Should Middlesbrough defeat Portsmouth in another replay at Ayresome Park a week on Wednesday, Brian Clough will take his Notting-

ham Forest players to his home town and the club where he began his playing career as a prolific forward.

Should Middlesbrough have yet to win a major honour, that could

change this season though.

Not content with pursuing promotion from the second division, Lennie Lawrence's side is also in the semi-finals of the Rumbelows Cup.

Last year's losing finalists, Forest - who this season are already in the semi-finals of the Rumbelows and ZDS Cups - would not relish a trip to Teesside where Middlesbrough are unbeaten this season.

Ian Porterfield could face the second division team for whom he scored the winning goal in the 1973 final against Leeds United. Either Sunderland, the Chelsea manager's old side, or West Ham United

they play at Upton Park next week - will visit Stamford Bridge in the sixth round.

Bottom of the first division may be, but, providing they beat Bolton Wanderers, the sole third division survivors, in a replay at The Dell, Southampton will be at home to Norwich City, another team to disappoint in the League but come good in the Cup.

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By LOUISE TAYLOR

LIVERPOOL or Liverpool v Aston Villa or Middlesbrough v Portsmouth, Chelsea v Sunderland or West Ham United v Bolton Wanderers or Southampton v Norwich City

Match to be played on March 7, 8 or 9

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By LOUISE TAYLOR

EDUCATION  
A youthful  
verdict on the  
controversial  
film JFK

LOOKS  
Ruth Gledhill  
becomes a  
born-again  
blonde

# LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY FEBRUARY 17 1992

## Sparring with Terminator Two

True prophet or  
intellectual fad?  
Peter Stothard  
meets Francis  
Fukuyama, the  
'feelgood'  
philosopher

For philosophers, as for footballers and conjurers, timing is everything. To be in the right place at the right moment with the message that people want to hear is the way to great fortune. Francis Fukuyama is an American optimist. He believes that the world-wide triumphs of democracy and the free market now taking place are not only a good thing but an inevitable thing, even the last thing that will ever happen.

His 1989 essay, "The End of History", caught the mood of excitement surrounding the collapse of the Soviet empire and made him famous. His 1992 book, *The End of History and the Last Man*, soon to be published in Britain by Hamish Hamilton, has entrenched his hold on intellectual debate.

For his bold championing of American values he has been mocked as "Terminator Two" by critics on the left. Old class-warriors do not want history to end in liberal suburban nightmare of watching stock-market prices move on TV. He has also been hailed in embarrassingly triumphalist terms by the right for whom, in George Gilder's words, "the US constitutional order defines the end point of human political history". But after decades in which caution has controlled so many minds working on international relations, Americans have enjoyed sparring with someone so confident, so certain that the whole world's history is a one-way railway-line towards their own home town, Fukuyama is the "ism" of the hour.

When we first meet, 39-year-old Francis Fukuyama seems somewhat wary. He complains of the "stupid criticism" that his work has received along with its praise. He is slightly defensive, in the mode of the elegantly-suited Japanese diplomats who appear on American TV to defend their trade surpluses. The resemblance is fleeting, however. Unlike the men from the Tokyo ministries, he takes only a moment to become as fluent as a waterfall. He speaks from his office chair amid a chaos of computer paper, crumpled notes and press cuttings, as though he were the very embodiment of his own neat theory.

This is a man who knows his mind in a way that one rarely finds except among the god-fearing or the hucksters. He looks out at the world and, where others see a global rag-bag of dictatorships and democracies, religious repression and tolerance, race-hatred, nationalist envy, the rise and fall of good and bad regimes, he sees an arrow moving one way only. "The good way," he says.

"History has been moving in a single direction since the beginning of man's time on earth," he explains in well-practised style.



Taking the global view. Francis Fukuyama seems to be certain that the whole world's history is a one-way railway-line towards the traditional home town values of the United States

The process began with the "first men" in their caves, moved through ignorance to knowledge, from despotism to democracy and we have now become the "last men", with nowhere to go forward and no systematic way back.

He speaks with minimum emphasis. His voice would be perfect for a 21st century computer, a mixture of refined England, rich Los Angeles and a hint of Paris. His manner is Japanese courtliness, inherited along with his name, he says, from a grandfather who fled the effects of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905 and was interned in California during the Second World War.

Surely, I suggest tentatively, the evidence for this one-way optimism is merely of the moment? Democracy did not seem to be breaking out all over ten years ago. Other universal theories of history have had their day, sometimes rather long days. Even a theory as crackpot as Marxism was given a seven-decade experiment. How does he know that in another decade he will not be a pessimist?

The telephone rings and he talks to some other seeker after wisdom. In 1918, I am meanwhile reminding myself, Oswald Spengler also became an instant intellectual hero for his *Decline of the West*, a

book which he had begun before the first world war in order to counter excessive German optimism and which he published when his pessimism had already made him a prophet. In the 1930s Arnold Toynbee made a similarly prosperous career.

Why, I ask myself, is this confident computer-wielding individual, with his power-tie and wife-and-child desk photograph, any different from past intellectual fad-men? After all, he is not, like most foreign policy analysts in Washington, saying merely that Ukraine stands a good chance of being a liberal democracy but Romania does not. He is saying that people everywhere are moving towards that desirable and inevitable end, some more slowly than others, some by turgiversations that appear to confound the thesis, but all moving there by one way or another.

When his telephone conversation ends, I put the same question to him, somewhat more politely. His answer is a patient one. He suggests that we Britons and Americans have been falsely directed away from the work of his own heroes, Hegel and Nietzsche. "Because of their inspiration for Marxists and Nazis," he says, "they are treated as though they

never existed. That is why 'The end of history' created such a stir," he says modestly. "I deliver my thesis in Germany and no-one takes any notice. It is all so obvious to them."

By neglecting Hegel, he

charges, we have neglected the

whole notion that history has a

direction. We have observed the

brutal irrationality of the 20th

century and assumed that nothing

can ever be safely predicted again.

The events of the past three years

are not an excuse for intellectual

opportunism, he claims, but an

opportunity to cleanse our minds

and look at the world anew.

**S**o what have we been missing all these years? He begins with what he calls "man's progressive ability to manipulate nature". The growth of modern science was the first proof that history is moving in a single direction. Before the Renaissance, he argues, it was possible that cyclical theories of history, or theories such as Spengler's which saw cultures growing and dying like plants, could have been true. Civilisations rose and fell. As that arch-pessimist, Arthur Koestler, once described: truths as important as that the earth moved around the sun could be forgotten for a millennium.

Now, Mr Fukuyama says, knowledge can only be added to. It cannot be lost. Science produces mechanism, industrialisation, decentralisation, competitive capitalism and — eventually — liberal democracy.

He pauses, like a good teacher, to make sure he has not lost me before moving on to his second line of argument. From the beginning of human life on earth, he says, individuals have been seeking to increase the "recognition" in which they are held. Materialist models of man's desires, "as promoted by the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes" are wrong. Man fights most naturally for spiritual values and esteem. History, he argues, is a story of man's progressive achievement of greater individual worth, the triumph of Christianity, the end of slavery, and, again, the spread of democracy.

The telephone rings again. Further elucidation of man's "spirit" must wait. Being an intellectual celebrity is hard when your secretary has gone home.

Francis Fukuyama, who answers to the name Frank, has a friendly framed letter from President Bush's Secretary of State, James Baker. Mr Baker is head of the

State Department, where he worked before fame struck.

He was an unlikely bureaucrat. His mother in Los Angeles liked him working there because of "the steady money". His wife thought he could do better. His job was deputy head of policy planning. He watched over affairs in the Soviet Union and Germany and sat quietly by while the titans of the Bush administration argued about whether Mr Gorbachev was "for real", how fast German reunification would be, whether Eastern Europe would be democratic or dictatorial and other issues over which they had virtually no control.

"I never thought that I had a Japanese nature till those days," he says. "The Japanese never like to confront anyone face-to-face. In the State Department there was nothing but confrontations. I found that I used to hate picking up the phone and pressing my way into meetings with people who didn't like me."

His chief enemies were the predominant "pessimists" within the administration, the National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and his deputy, now CIA chief, Robert Gates. Like Kissinger, they believed in an unending challenge to democracy, either from flexible

and deceptive communists powers, or from the neo-fascists poised to take their place.

"I remember writing a particular memo after the Berlin Wall came down. It just didn't make sense to me that the Poles and East Germans would just give up what they could achieve. Those people really believed in values. I argued for the power of ideology and I was right. That was a time when I was really ahead of the game within the American government. Otherwise I was not really very influential at all."

When Francis Fukuyama left the State Department to write his book, he intended to return. That now looks unlikely, and not just because he no longer needs the money to keep his mother happy. Although he has not directly criticised former colleagues, "I

Continued on page 3, col 1

### INSIDE

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TOMORROW  
Ten turbulent Barbican years

## You cannot be serious, Mr Howard

WORKING LIFE  
Libby Purves on  
the dottiness of  
altering the law  
on training  
contracts



victims? Shamed? They haven't got any money, anyway. I know one boy who went through three weeks of intensive sales training (residential, 15 hours a day including "brain-gym" groups and chats) came home, resigned and spent two weeks in bed.

One American company did set up a training contract for its British arm: trainees had to pay £4,000 compensation if they stayed less than two years. This fell to pieces when a large group dived for freedom all at once, depositing £100 each with a lawyer to fight their case if necessary. The ones I know have not paid a penny more. Ironically, one of the reasons they left was that they didn't want to belong to an organisation which was mistrustful enough of its own appeal to bind its people with fiscal blackmail (it is blackmail: what normal 22-year-old has got £4,000 or a lawyer?).

One can see the companies' point. A trained sheepdog is worth more than an untrained one and the same goes for people. If the difference in value is showing as a red hole in your budget, you feel cross. And there are a few serious time-wasters around who just adore being trained: it is a bit like the Munchausen's syndrome which takes healthy people into hospital time after time. I remember when adult retraining first took off, several women — lazy wives of

wealthy men — took free in-service training is now so potty that it probably reduces your employability? All those leadership courses may turn out leaders, but they also quite unnecessarily reveal flaws. Can a chap sue for loss of future earnings and credibility if the management forces him to walk up Helvellyn, sleep in a plastic bag, put on a pantomime and admit in front of the whole market-

ing department that he is frightened of spiders? Or if he gets so emotionally bonded to the rest of his group (after the night in the plastic bag) that he dare not take up better offers for fear of trauma?

Come to that, can I demand compensation from Condé Nast for sending me to a Magazine Editors' Seminar which has prevented me from ever again taking

the world of glossy magazines remotely seriously? And where, moreover, Maggie Goodman (now editor of *Hello!*) gave such a moving speech on the need for "white space" in one's diary that I have barely made a single entry since, and never know where I am meant to be?

TOMORROW  
Mid Life Neil Lyndon

IOC court  
records

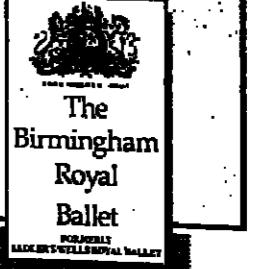
secretary, for this trip down memory lane. This week a white paper (as white and woolly indeed as a newborn lamb) proposed that the government may consider "clarifying" the law on training contracts: thus enabling employers to get money back when expensively trained staff leave prematurely. The employee might pay, or there might be a transfer fee from the poaching company.

The trouble is that it is not always a matter of poaching. Some training programmes are deliberately designed to weed people out. I am told by

covertly anonymous insiders that if you make it through a Marks & Spencer management course you will make it through anything up to and including World War III. Young policemen at Hendon (don't be fooled by their rather sweet Miss-World type bashes and fresh faces) are being tested as much as trained. Unfortunately, the weeding process sometimes doesn't take effect until the last day, because the victim has determined to show the bastards: does Mr Howard intend to recoup training costs from newly unemployed



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# Danger stalks every stage

## TELEVISION

Benedict Nightingale assesses the mesmeric acting of John Malkovich, who starred in last night's BBC film

**T**here is a kind of drama, more common in America than here, that begins by snarling and snapping at its subject with every show of purposeful malice. It is only later that we twig that those bared teeth, if not actually made of papier-mâché, have too lax a bite to cut through anything much tougher than pap. In short, a promising piece ends by going soft and sentimental on us, as *The Object of Beauty* proceeded to do on BBC 2 last night.

Still, Michael Lindsay-Hogg's film did at least give us a fresh chance to look at a talent for whose versatility much continues to be claimed. John Malkovich played Jake, an American speculator whose jet-setting life was getting seriously unstitched in London. His cheques were bouncing, the cocaine in which he had invested was dumped into the sea by striking workers, his hotel bill was mounting, and his spoilt girlfriend fretting at her velvet bit. Since his savvy seemed to be fading faster than his good looks, and he had no other resources to draw on, only some debt could save him and his love-life as it duly did.

Yet even the film's warts — of which more in a moment — somehow contrived to embellish Malkovich's growing reputation. What an odd, fascinating actor he is. He was a founder-member of Chicago's Steppenwolf Theatre and a pioneer of what came in the early 1980s to be known as "rock-and-roll theatre". This did not mean that he went in for twanging electric guitars beside Lake Michigan. Rather, the tag described an immediacy of acting that seemed to embody

the actor, the worse, the fall.



Mature and reconciled: John Malkovich as Jake and Andie MacDowell as Tina, in Michael Lindsay-Hogg's *The Object of Beauty*

Malkovich's inner honesty was not in doubt, and it has often taken more subtle forms. Different as they were, the journalist of *The Killing Fields*, the avenger in *Eliza* and the seducer in *Les Liaisons Dangereuses* all had a repressed devotion burst out in sudden, racking sobs; Hoffman cradled him, and there was an audible sniffing from the stabs around me. We had blundered into the back alleys of someone's heart, the place where the most embarrassingly intimate secrets were hidden.

That sort of bond can only be fashioned between a major actor and a five audience. Television cannot conjure up the same magic, and, needless to say, *The Object of Beauty* did not do so last night.

The title referred to a tiny Henry Moore head owned by Jake's girlfriend Tina, and improbably left on show in

their hotel suite. He wanted to sell it to cover his debts; she was determined to keep the one thing of value she possessed; and, when it vanished, each suspected the other of foul play.

**B**ut as gradually became apparent, the thief was the deaf-and-dumb chambermaid whom, in a symptomatically crude scene, a social worker had blackmailed into employing. To everybody else, the sculpture meant no more than cash or collateral. To this unspoiled soul, marooned in a drab council flat, "it spoke and I heard it". But that was not the

last or worse of the film's sentimentalities. Somehow the recovery of the bronze managed not only to mature and reconcile Tina and Jake, but to leave them dreaming of parenthood on a Sardinian beach.

Since the film's main success was to evoke their selfish, loveless lives in all their louche opulence, this seemed a lot to ask us to believe. But if we did not, neither Andie MacDowell nor Malkovich were to blame. She sought to give the bright, bridle Tina a little vulnerability; and he did the same, notably in a scene when he failed to ask the powerful father on the other end of the phone for the

money he needed. A history of fear and humiliation is inscribed on that long, arrogant face.

The performance was not blowtorch Malkovich, searching anybody who ventured too close. But it was full of sly body-language and sideways looks, hints of an insecurity beneath the self-assured slouch. It was microwave Malkovich, powerful in its way, and left me for one raring to see him in London this April, when he will be playing a dissident East European writer in Dusty Hughes's new *Slip of the Tongue*. For collectors of acting, spring cannot come too soon.

**TOMORROW**  
in Life & Times  
Clive Davis on a jazz legend currently touring Britain

## Asia's treasure abused

### COMMENT

Richard Cork

While scientific advances "conserve" art with greater sophistication than ever before, our attitude towards them remains in other respects barbaric. All the major London museums, with the exception of the National Gallery, display only a fraction of the objects they own. Visitors to store-rooms are greeted by a melancholy spectacle. Thwarted exhibits, many of which would give enormous pleasure if placed on view, are consigned to oblivion without any prospect of release.

Now, with the government's abrupt cancellation of plans for a "V&A of the North", the crisis has deepened. A European Regional Development Fund grant of £8 million promised to make this ambitious Bradford-based venture a reality. But the Department of the Environment, in a decision believed to have split the Cabinet, has decreed that the grant cannot be accompanied by money from public funds. Since the scheme's overall cost is £21 million, the Victoria & Albert Museum has dropped the idea.

The result is a tragedy for Bradford, the V&A's re-

enough to possess 35,000 objects in its Indian collection alone. First amassed by the East India Company in Leadenhall Street, the collection was taken over by the V&A in 1879.

For years, the collection languished in former exhibition buildings far removed from the V&A's premises. Then, in 1955, the buildings were demolished and the bulk of the items placed in storage. More than 30 years passed before the V&A opened a new display of the arts of India from 200 BC to AD 1500, and in 1990, the redesigned Nehru Gallery revealed some of the riches of the Mogul era collections.

At long last, Britain had begun to fulfil Jawaharlal Nehru's hope in 1946 that India would "reclaim in universal history the rank that ignorance has refused her".

But much remains in storage, and the collapse of the Bradford plan means that the objects will probably stay incarcerated for many years to come. If works of art are unseen, they cease to exist in all but name. The government's action suggests that we do not deserve to have custody of these treasures.

By turning down the European grant for this proposal, the government implies that it does not care about the invisibility of the nation's Asian holdings. But the truth is that the V&A is fortunate

to be the V&A's outstanding yet much-abused Indian collections.

By turning down the European grant for this proposal, the government implies that it does not care about the invisibility of the nation's Asian holdings. But the truth is that the V&A is fortunate

## The end of history?

Continued from page 1

went through the manuscript carefully filtering our past — when I had been too hard on other people?" the book would not be easy bedtime reading for President Bush.

The President, who is busily portraying himself to voters as the victor of the Cold War, rates only two mentions in the new book. The first describes how success in war is a powerful aide to lack-lustre presidencies. The second points out that, compared to the challenges of past great men, the causes served by a "Donald Trump or George Bush" are "not the most serious or the most just".

When Francis Fukuyama was an obscure official, it hardly mattered that he saw the President's "New World Order" and newly empowered United Nations as conferring far too much dignity on illegitimate non-democratic regimes. Now, it would matter a lot. Mr Bush, whose own model of history is a large shallow paddling pool in which friendly prime ministers play, would not appreciate a well-known independent mind in his house.

It is true that philosopher

bureaucrats have made progress of their own during the onward march of history. Dissidents no longer face the fate of predecessors such as Seneca, who in 65 AD slashed his wrist on the orders of his department head, the Emperor Nero, or of Francis Bacon (an early enthusiast for technology-driven utopias) who became Lord Chancellor before being sentenced to the Tower of London in 1621.

Nevertheless, Mr Fukuyama, who is working on a government-sponsored Rand Corporation study of Japanese-American relations, expects his next job to be in a university.

I ask him what would make him change his mind about the "end of history". If Poland became a dictatorship, if Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party became even less liberal, less democratic and less like a party than it is? If Islam swept through Africa?

Hegel, Mr Fukuyama recalls, declared the "end" also as a result of a real-life event of his day. Napoleon's victory over the Prussians at Jena in 1806. For Hegel, that was the moment when the best ideals of the French revolution triumphed permanently over

the old aristocratic order — a triumph that remained in place for Hegelians despite such apparent reverses as the restoration of the French crown.

Mr Fukuyama is equally prepared to accept reverses without abandoning his cause: "There are bound to be ups and downs in the former Soviet empire. And if existing democracies start being replaced by authoritarian regimes, which can also run very successful advanced economies, I will treat them as just another interim stage in the journey."

I try to press him further. What would really restart history?

"Something" arising from the open-ended development of science, he suggests, "like a technique by which even a schoolboy could make a nuclear bomb out of garage scrap". If liberal central control would then be the key to survival?

I ask again. Anything in the spiritual area? He thinks: "Possibly a complete change in sexual politics, an adoption of matriarchal societies, something like that." Francis Fukuyama does not think that "something like that" is going to happen.

## How to join the debate

**T**he author Francis Fukuyama has set the scene: in 1989 he said that a liberal democracy will be the only viable political system in a post-ideological world. Provocative enough. Now, in his new book, *The End of History and the Last Man* (to be published here on March 5 by Hamish Hamilton), he has expanded his thoughts.

Is he right? Is this the sort of future we really face? Do Fukuyama's arguments, strongly expressed in today's accompanying article, stand up? If not, why not?

*The Times* has invited Francis Fukuyama to qualify his views at a testing debate, at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1, on Thursday March 5, starting at 7.30pm.

The chairman will be Simon Jenkins, the editor of *The Times*.

Tickets for the debate cost £10 (£5 for students). To get your ticket, call today to Dillons the Bookstore, 82 Gower Street, London WC1E 6EQ (071-580 3243; fax 071-580 7680), or complete the coupon below and post it to Dillons, marking on the envelope "Fukuyama Debate".

London: Ernest Gellner, Professor of Social Anthropology, Cambridge; and Tessa Blackstone, Master of Birkbeck College and front-bench Labour peer.

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When: March 5, 7.30pm.

Where: Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1E 6EQ.

Cost: £10 (£5 for students).

How to book: Call Dillons the Bookstore, 82 Gower Street, London WC1E 6EQ (071-580 3243; fax 071-580 7680).

What to bring: Smart casual dress.

What to expect: A stimulating debate.

What to do after: Continue the discussion over dinner at a nearby restaurant.

What to do next: Consider attending the book launch at the Royal Society on March 10.

What to do then: Consider attending the book launch at the Royal Society on March 10.

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Mary Wesley was once more in the centre of a media circus last week. The familiar upper-class tones were again telling the story of her late-flowering life in a dozen interviews. There was a press party at Searcy's, where her straight-backed, sticklike figure was surrounded by people saying what a marvel she is in her 80th year, and so fiendishly productive, turning out almost a novel a year for the last decade.

Until last week she had seemed a sacred cow who would always bask in praise. Then a fellow novelist, Anita Brookner, came out in *The Spectator* and questioned Wesley's "enthronement as a kind of icon" who has "ascended to a star beyond criticism". Brookner found her new novel, *A Dubious Legacy*, with its "minuscule" plot and poisonous main character, "very slight, very unreal, very tedious".

Wesley appears politely impervious to this iconoclasm. "When you're very successful people want you to be slapped down. It's a very human thing to do."

In her dustjacket photograph, she is seen in profile beneath a black hat "bought in a second-hand shop after a bibulous lunch", posing on a bridge in Venice on

## Another good book about bedtime

Ten years after Mary Wesley's first novel, the flak has started.

Valerie Grove meets a woman untroubled by recent criticism

the watcher and the listener."

She was once rather beautiful, and possibly rather selfish in that careless, aristocratic way. She thinks she was a hopeless mother ("but no mother comes awfully well"). Her son, Toby Eady, recalls undiluted misery at his prep school. That is a commonplace; but she declares — too late — she would never send her sons away today.

With her first husband, Baron Swinfen, who she always describes as the laziest man she ever knew, she lived in a grand London house with a full complement of servants. "God knows what I did with myself. Went out to lunch, shopped, went to the cinema, shopped." Then came the war, turning everything upside down: divorce, and re-marriage to the foreign correspondent Eric Siepmann, the love of her life. His death, when their son Bill was 16, deeply depressed and traumatised her. "But I was very



A child again: Mary Wesley

English and bottled it up."

She based her latest anti-heroine, who spends all her time in bed, on a woman she once knew. "She took to her bed and remained there. I don't know why. She may have been in a depression, but go to bed she did. Houses

used to be so cold; bed was often the most comfortable place. I remember often going to bed at eight with a book and the radio. Reading in bed is one of the great pleasures of life. And when I was in the country with the children I would go to bed to get away from them, pretending to have a nice little illness. Which is all right if you have someone to open the door. And a large bed, I have no time for single beds."

She will never see the filming of her soon-to-be-television second novel, *The Camomile Lawn*, with which she is delighted. "But you know how boring it is to watch filming: they have breakfast, then they have breakfast, then they have breakfast... it couldn't have been duller. I'd invented the house on a cliff-top, and I said you'll never find such a house, but they found an aeroplane and found one. Not the right style, of course. And the clothes! They look like some de-

Naturally her publishers want to exploit all this while they can, as she frankly concedes they should.

"It's interesting to be so near death," she says. "I'm very lucky to have my own hair and teeth, and not to be deaf or crippled with arthritis. Most of my friends are young, 35 to 50, and I'm very happy living self-indulgently alone. As a child I could always amuse myself. I would invent groups of people in my head; so I always had a novel going on, and now I'm reverting to childhood real."

"I would love all this to have happened when my husband was alive. He would have been tremendously pleased. He wept for joy when I had my first book accepted. But one can't tell, if I had somebody constantly in the house, could I work as I do now? Writing is a solace, it routes the daily accidie, it's everything."

So she goes on, writing about the life she knows, as Jane Austen did, and Trollope. Which reminds her: how could John Major say Trollope's *Lily Dale* was his favourite literary heroine? "The most irritating girl ever written about. A maddening, simpering girl. Almost as irritating as Tess of the D'Urbervilles, who was so silly."

TOM KIDD

## The rising of the clans

As Scotland's political mood appears to move towards independence, Kate Muir travels to Glasgow and discovers an upsurge of cultural nationalism

Ten years ago the ceilidh was an embarrassment to anyone under middle-age. To young urban Scots it reeked of big hairy itchy jumpers and people who had beards instead of sense of humour. Kenneth McKellar, Andy Stewart and assorted teachers (Highlanders) who knew no better dabbled in such things. Self-respecting youth did not.

Self-respecting youth also stayed firmly in its trousers, wary of that English invention and perversion of tartan, the kilt. Thus it was most disturbing arriving in Glasgow and being told that to retain any semblance of hipness, attendance was compulsory at both a ceilidh, and a bar where the staff wore tartan.

There was not just one ceilidh. There was an outbreak of four — including one on the decommissioned Renfrew ferry moored in the Clyde, and another in Edinburgh. Chairs still hot from rappers seated accordions and fiddlers of a certain age, who still thought E was a musical note.

At midnight in the Riverside Club, the floor was so packed the clubbers had to divide themselves in two groups to take turns at the

Gay Gordon and the Reel of the 51st. The room smelled as rancid as the school gym after Scottish country dancing, but there was none of the delicate skipping and toe-pointing of those days. These were Scottish reels at their most brutal, conducted in big boots and jeans. The kilt count was two out of two hundred.

**'Now people are wearing tartan Armani jackets when they go to the ceilidhs'**

Meanwhile down in the Usige Beatha, a new bar in Glasgow's west end, all the male staff wore the kilt in a rough and ready way with slogan T-shirts and Doc Martens. This display of hairy knees, with a backdrop of walls groaning with stag heads and oil portraits of various lairds, was not intended to attract tourists but the local community of students and intelligentsia.

Strangely, it had succeeded. So why would Scots in their twenties and early thirties, after years of leaving tartan kitsch to American tourists, suddenly take it to their hearts, albeit with some irony? Alistair McCallum, aged 33, an artist and designer from Glasgow, thinks it comes from a need for an identity. "In the 1980s, the gulf between Scotland and England grew, especially in voting intentions: people asked themselves what it was to be Scottish. With industrial and social changes we were no longer about cloth caps and blue boiler suits, so we had to find something else."

Rather than the Thatcher's children of England, young Scots were more Thatcher's orphans, ruled by what they considered a minority party in their country. In the late eighties, they were just nine Conservative and Unionist MPs out of 72 Scottish members. Abandoned, "we were forced to turn on ourselves," says McCallum. "The lustre which was once London had worn away, and people like me who might have been drawn to it in the past stayed here, and out of that came theatre, literature, artists and bands that had not existed before."

But that does not entirely explain the outburst of tartan. Mr McCallum merely considers it the surface of the revived culture. "It's great, all these ceilidhs springing up, because most of us used to think Scottish dancing was torture. At school, you used to have to get your mammy to write a note about your veruccas to escape it. It was a rural thing for old folk. But it's lost its home-knitted aspect — people are wearing tartan Armani jackets to the ceilidhs."

The designer ceilidh business is part of a wider mo-



Sounds of Scotland: fiddlers in Usige Beatha, a Glasgow bar, where all the male staff wear the kilt and the walls groan with stags' heads

mentum which peaked last month when 50 per cent of Scots said they supported independence. Compared

with previous Scottish pleas for some degree of autonomy, the latest poll is being taken more seriously, because it has an underpinning of nationalism with a small 'n'. In the build-up to the 1979 referendum on devolution, little cultural efflorescence seemed to accompany the political activity.

Then there were no established Scottish authors like Alasdair Gray and James Kelman, no festivals in Glasgow, and no artists like Ken Currie and Stephen Campbell, who are now internationally acclaimed.

But the failure of the devolution referendum and the growth of southern conservatism were cathartic, according to Cairns Craig, a lecturer in English literature at Edinburgh University. "Instead of political defeat leading to quiescence, it led directly into

an explosion of cultural creativity... redefining the nation's concept of itself."

Plenty of young Scots agree. Donald Shaw, the 24-year-old keyboards player from Capercaillie, a semi-Gaelic band which has made the Radio 1 playlist, feels his generation has been alienated from the British mainstream: "Instead we've immersed ourselves in the ordinary things that affect us most, like football and music. People who ignore the manifesto of political parties still see the hard economic facts: they feel different. It's close to their hearts."

That young people are so aware of their culture and politics is surprising. Such ideas tend to be less formed in the average English pop star of the same age. Yet almost all Scottish popular music has political roots: Pat Kane, of Huez and Cry, appears in the Scottish National Party's election broadcasts. The Pro-

claimers and Deacon Blue have played at anti-poll-tax benefits. The lyrics of Runrig are far from anodyne.

As for Capercaillie, Oban High School's most famous products turn the Gaelic songs of their grandparents into successful Europop. Their single *Waiting for the Wheel to Turn* is about "the second clearances, where affluent people from the south come to the west coast to retire or buy holiday homes, and send the prices right out of the locals' range. The song isn't anti-English — tourists are fine, but meddlers," says Mr Shaw darkly, "are different."

The less polemical want to be nationalists without being parochial. Janice Kirkpatrick, aged 29, of the Scottish design company Graven Images, took her whole office to Barcelona recently, and regularly exhibits at the New York design fairs. "Glasgow raised its inter-

national profile by bypassing London and making links with other second cities like

Barcelona, Chicago and Hamburg. There's a bit of a renaissance here. We won't have to go back to the time when Charles Rennie Mackintosh had to leave the city to work, and died penniless."

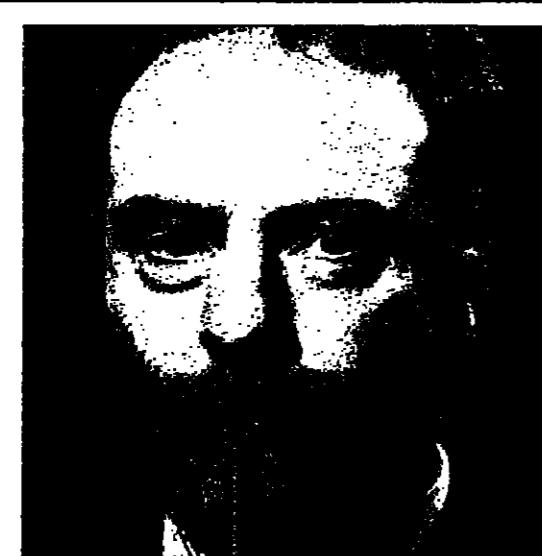
Now the city's greatest artist is to have a huge exhibition of his work in 1996, which will then go on an international tour. But the feelings behind the resurgence in national identity are not based on labels from outside, like the European City of Culture 1990.

Indeed, writers like Alasdair Gray have attacked such a concept in *Something Leather*, published in 1990, he allows an English woman to condemn the Culture Capital idea with her over-enthusiasm. "Culcha and tourism, a the same thing," says Linda, failing,

like many of those south of the border, to pronounce her 'r's.

But much of Scotland's culture nowadays is intended for internal consumption. Take the *Future Memories* photographic exhibition organised by Alistair McCallum. It grew out of the Cramhill Arts Project in one of Glasgow's housing schemes. The project supplied camera equipment and lessons to 22 people who took 35,000 photographs of the city over ten years. "The exhibition was from an insider's point of view, yet it was good enough to be exhibited at the Tramway alongside the usual European avant-garde."

There is a confidence about Scotland which was missing ten years ago. The words on a poster for the tabloid *Daily Record* showed how far the situation has gone. "The Great Debate" said the banner headline, "Independence or Devolution?" Unionism was not even on the agenda.



**"I still have a play written in the manner of Japanese Noh theatre about a hermit. Strange that many years later I should be that hermit in those same Lebanese hills."**

In this Friday's TES former hostage Brian Keenan recalls the writers who influenced him as a teacher and sustained him during his travels.

TES

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT  
EVERY FRIDAY 75p

How much do we need our vehicles? One academic has discovered he is happier, and better off, without one

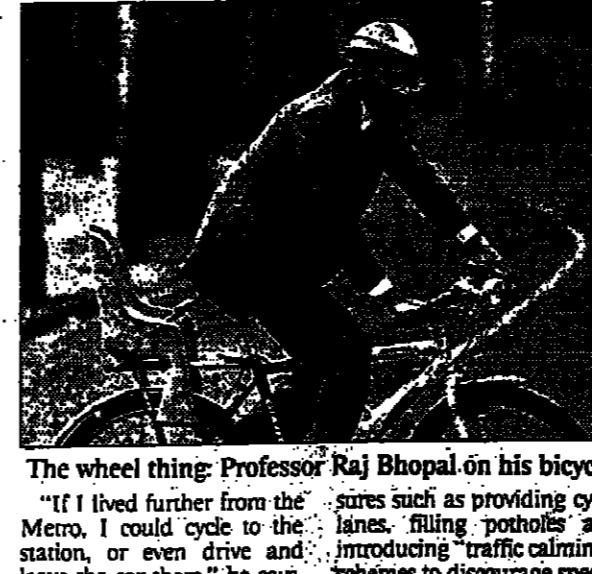
## Why I have told my car to hit the road

A year ago, Professor Raj Bhopal gave up his car. That might seem a renunciation almost as drastic as becoming a beachcomber or entering a monastery. But he has no regrets. "The benefits far outweigh the drawbacks," he says. "It means capital in the bank, an estimated ongoing saving of £30 a week, a reduction in stress — and I have never been so punctual at meetings in my life."

His colleagues in the department of epidemiology and public health at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne may appreciate his improved timekeeping, but view his escape from the traffic-jam culture with incredulity, mixed with envy.

Some of them say that they support me in principle, but I haven't noticed any of them taking the same step," Professor Bhopal says. "Many people would like to do what I did, but are afraid of the consequences. I am lucky to have the kind of work where it is possible."

He is quick to dismiss any thought that he and his family have totally rejected horsepower. "I have only



The wheel thing: Professor Raj Bhopal on his bicycle

"If I lived further from the Metro, I could cycle to the station, or even drive and leave the car there," he says. "I am a keen cyclist."

He may be wise to cycle in the suburbs, rather than in the city centre. Newcastle is one of the least cycle-friendly cities in Britain, according to a survey by *New Cycling Magazine*. Newcastle Gateshead was one of the bottom ten out of 150 councils assessed in the survey for their readiness to take account of the needs of cyclists, by mea-

asures such as providing cycle lanes, filling potholes and introducing traffic calming schemes to discourage speeding by other road users.

The loss of a car — even a second one — can be achieved with relatively little loss by Professor Bhopal, beyond the sacrifice of a public marker of his social status. "I have, of course, moved down the social ladder by stepping down to one car," he says, half seriously.

"The car is a wonderful invention, one of the great

Glasgow businessman, died at the age of 43 in a collision between his car and a lorry.

"Thoughts of this kind were in my mind long before he died," the professor says. "But that brought it into focus. The carnage became real. Every year 5,000 people die on the roads, and 100,000 are injured. There are statistics to show that every life prematurely lost costs the nation £500,000 or more. But I don't think that calculation is as significant as the fact of pain and loss."

GEORGE HILL

## TOMORROW

"A kid of 14 watching hardcore stuff today, what's he going to be like in the future?"  
Parents page: Jay Andrews on computer pornography

# So you want to be Carmen?

Fancy a rummage through 150 rails of Royal Opera House costumes, where you can buy items for a fiver? Brenda Polan reports

**T**hose earnest guides to female elegance, the ones which worried themselves about how many strings of pearls an unmarried girl could decently wear, used to love to put vanity in its place by insisting that if someone noticed what you were wearing, you were not dressed appropriately.

It is a little like that in the theatre. If the audience pauses to applaud the costumes, then they are not properly engaged by the production.

That, at least, is the modest view put forward by Janice Pullen, the wardrobe director at the Royal Opera House, although she does add: "It is nice that in both *Mitridate* and *Boca Negra*, two operas which differ vastly in style, the costumes were singled out and praised by the critics for their contribution to the whole."

But she now has 150 rails of redundant costumes to be rid of as profitably as possible so that there will be hanging space for more recent ones. So, for the first time in more than a decade, the Royal Opera House is holding a sale of its costumes.

For those ten years the company has been squirreling away its motley in an icy warren of dark rooms in what was once a cinema in Limehouse, east London.

There, glittering Tudor gowns from the silver and gold production of *Anna Bolena* rub extravagant shoulders with macho black leather doublets from *The Tempest*, and the chiffon draperies from *The Firebird* hang alongside the more robust embroidered peasant gear from *Tannhäuser* or *Fledermaus*.

The sale will not be staid and orderly, says Derek Turner, the custodian of this magic hoard. This will be a get-in-there-and-rummage affair, with prices starting at a fiver and few going over £100. Victims of sales fever will be given an empty dress-rail to fill, and will make their final choice from it.

In all, 1,500 costumes have to go as well as hundreds of pairs of shoes and mounds of hats and head-dresses.

"We can only recycle so much,"



Very Wagner: pink Sixties mini-dress from *Götterdämmerung* at £30 (left) with black leather jacket (£60) and trousers (£25) from *The Tempest*

Ms Pullen says: "Classical draperies, chain mail, cloaks and shawls and all-purpose noble robes will always come in useful, but some things are just too distinctive or too limited as to period.

"We tend to remove feathers and jewels for re-use but, however economical you want to be, you cannot force designers to use dead stock or to adapt their designs to

use up your spare trimmings.

"We do pirate some things. A crinoline base is a crinoline base. A petticoat is a petticoat."

"And we do cheat a little. The men of the opera chorus have one tail suit each and they wear it for *Traviata*, *Rigoletto*, *Fledermaus* and *Arabella* which span some 50 years. What they have is a historically accurate shirt, tie and

waistcoat for each opera. The audience focuses on that and no one pays much attention to the width of a trouser leg."

Some of the prettiest ballgowns from productions such as *La Traviata* will not be in the sale, which lasts two days next weekend.

"In some cases the performers buy their costumes at the end of a production run, particularly if they do a lot of concert work.

"Nor will you find a dress with Joan Sutherland's name in it, or Kiri Te Kanawa's. We keep the costumes worn by the stars for our archive. They have a historical significance."

All the costumes for *Costa Figaro*, *Trovatore* and *Carmen*, 300 rails in all, were sold outright to the New York City Opera and *Billy Budd* went to the San Francisco Opera. In addition, many small opera, ballet and amateur dramatic companies have had a pick through, but the racks are still jammed and the piled boxes threaten to topple.

Among the finery, most of which is from opera, is much that sparkles and glitters and will serve well as exotic evening-wear. Velvet doublers make dashing jackets over leggings or a short kilt and, for the bold, a nymph's flesh-coloured body stocking with layers of diaphanous material achieves much the same effect as a party dress by the fashion designer Romeo Gigli.

"Young men like the battered suedes and the uniform jackets," says Ms Pullen. "They look very good worn with jeans and voluminous velvet lawyer's robes are terrific over leggings."

She is not interested in fashion; she loves clothes only as an essential ingredient of the magical thing that happens on a stage when the music, the voices, the bodies and the sets all join to create a great illusion. But she likes the idea of her costumes finding love after cold storage.

*The sale will be held at the London Opera Centre, on the corner of Commercial Road and Pitsea Street, London E1, between 10am and 4pm on Saturday, February 22 and Sunday, February 23.*

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A bargain on a platter: multi-coloured applique tunic from Richard Strauss's *Salome*, for sale at £40

Love them or hate them, a herd of MPTs is probably stampeding your way

## Rounding up his little pony

**T**hey swish through fashionable cafés, bars, they dip into your popcorn in art-house cinemas: what refuge is there from the male ponytail (MPT)?

Lustrous black ones, old silver ones, wavy ginger ones and stubby pretenders... there appear to be more dangling from men's heads than ever. But there is a crisis in the world of the MPT. What was once a definite look has lost its significance in a space of sub-division and natural misappropriation. These days the wearer is more likely to be an accountant or a milkman than a rock 'n' roll star.

While ponytails on men acquired their outlaw chic from Hell's Angels, American motorcyclists unrestricted by either crash helmets or social approval, it was men such as Marlon Brando who made ordinary folk want to have a go. Then the ponytail took off in the 1980s as a fashion.

Paul King, now the presenter of the *120 Minutes* programme on MTV, was known for his pony when he fronted the pop group King in the early 1980s.

"The good thing about long hair is that you can have more than one look, and tying it back is one of them," he says. "At one stage I had two ponytails going on there, which I was very proud of. And it's the convenience — when you're on stage jumping about and it gets all sweaty and goes in your mouth you have to tie it back in the end."

"What actually happened in the 1980s was long hair became a designer thing — and it had the hangover of the hippy thing. You had your successful, creative people adopting it, artists who admired them as business men, too, like Steve Wooley [of Palace Pictures] and all the Soho types. It gives off the impression of hippiedom, and also that you're comfortable with your feminine side."

"But now it's all got confused by people in the City, for God's sake, wearing them. The ponytail and the suit on the Stock Exchange. So I got rid of mine."

"I cut it down from six inches down my back to collar-length (although I was

still capable of a little sprout) and now I've got basically a complete skinhead look, a suedehead circa 1972."

According to even trendier sources, however, the backslash began earlier than that. Richard Statney, a stylist at 4th floor, a London hairdressers so groovy it never advertises and which operates in an unmarked former factory of Gray's Inn Road, London WC1,

considers them very passé. "I suppose seven or eight years ago, in the days of Scott Crolla, men who are interested in fashion started growing their hair. Long hair still looks OK on good looking men, but that greased back Wall Street look is dead."

"Someone like Viscount Weymouth who's in his 50s, looks great with one, since he dresses slightly dandyish anyway."

Although it takes three years to grow, the pony tail is an easy fashion to adopt. And because any old Tom, Dick or Harry can do it, it has lost its meaning. Hence the old excuse of convenience. Daniel Henderson, 21, works in Pickfords Travel Agents.

"Well, you can't drive or really work with it let down, and flowing long hair tends to attract people who think you're into heavy metal, so I

generally tie it back in public, it's just a haircut, after all. A girl at work sneaked up and cut six inches off the back of it once. I was pretty mad for a day."

Recent history may be on the side of the woman with the shears, but some women really go for them. "Nowadays you get a lot of the little boys from Essex with their bunches going to their stupid raves, but nothing beats a long, clean, thick, shiny, well-kept pony tail on a man," says Pandora White, aged 30, who works in public relations.

"I think old balding men who have them because they can only grow it at the back are disgusting. You used to know the guy would be in a band, but now it's harder. The best thing is when they're home in the evening, and they shake it loose and let it cascade down their shoulders ... that's sexy."

So there is a split between those who wear long hair tied back for convenience, and those (mostly the old guard) who love their tail for the mysterious mixture of biker and androgynous imagery: between those who have gone off them but can't bring themselves to chop them off, and the arrivistes: and between men and women's perceptions of just how attractive they are.

You can of course go into the metaphysical background of long hair, like artist John Allan, 30, who has red hair down to his waist. "I think hair is like a radar system that emits and picks up very subtle vibrations," he says. "I'm interested in the way that I pick up the world in it." Mr Allan believes that the old prejudices against long hair have not gone away. "I wanted a career in the corridors of power, in high finance or in the military, but the only thing that stopped me was the minnows at the door, telling me I didn't fit in, that I had to cut it."

"People presume a Hell's Angel connection and assume you're poor, you cause trouble, you take drugs. I've had to sacrifice an awful lot in terms of jobs, social connections, and certainly relationships with women."

JOSEPH GALLIVAN



Hair today: from top, Brando, John Allan and Francis Rossi, of Status Quo

## Confessions of a born-again blonde

How a brunette and would-be missionary became a journalist and a blonde



Then: the natural look

Now: a born-again blonde

When I was 12 my ambitions were to be blonde and 5ft 9in tall and to be interviewed in a swimsuit. I eventually achieved one of these ambitions: to be a blonde.

Recent history may be on the side of the woman with the shears, but some women really go for them. "Nowadays you get a lot of the little boys from Essex with their bunches going to their stupid raves, but nothing beats a long, clean, thick, shiny, well-kept pony tail on a man," says Pandora White, aged 30, who works in public relations.

"I think old balding men who have them because they can only grow it at the back are disgusting. You used to know the guy would be in a band, but now it's harder. The best thing is when they're home in the evening, and they shake it loose and let it cascade down their shoulders ... that's sexy."

So there is a split between those who wear long hair tied back for convenience, and those (mostly the old guard) who love their tail for the mysterious mixture of biker and androgynous imagery: between those who have gone off them but can't bring themselves to chop them off, and the arrivistes: and between men and women's perceptions of just how attractive they are.

You can of course go into the metaphysical background of long hair, like artist John Allan, 30, who has red hair down to his waist. "I think hair is like a radar system that emits and picks up very subtle vibrations," he says. "I'm interested in the way that I pick up the world in it." Mr Allan believes that the old prejudices against long hair have not gone away. "I wanted a career in the corridors of power, in high finance or in the military, but the only thing that stopped me was the minnows at the door, telling me I didn't fit in, that I had to cut it."

"People presume a Hell's Angel connection and assume you're poor, you cause trouble, you take drugs. I've had to sacrifice an awful lot in terms of jobs, social connections, and certainly relationships with women."

Finally, it occurred to me to stop being obsessed about the outside and go to work on the inside. In spite of adolescent rebellion, I had never lost a sense of vocation. I returned to church, and began to pray for God's will, not my own. My life improved and I let my hair grow out to its natural colour.

"So it was with a sense of shock that I realised one undeniably fact about myself: I do not like my natural hair colour.

I like the way God made me. I like the way He made the world, but perhaps He is just too busy up there for the niceties of life, because I still

have this feeling that He made a mistake with the hair. It was this conviction that compelled me recently to become a born-again blonde.

Little in my life has changed since this latest transformation. The sexual harassment to which any woman in the city is subject has, if anything, decreased.

The men on building sites use colourful variations on the same old vocabulary, but as a blonde I am for some reason less inclined to swear at them. In the eyes of some trousered specimens of the human race, I detect a new respect and, dare I say it, fear.

In this post-feminist era, when men have retreated into silence rather than say the wrong thing, I am taken into quiet corners by sweet and shy men who confess they think it "looks nice". Colleagues have suggested that it is odd for a serious newspaper journalist, especially the Religion Correspondent of *The Times*, to dye her hair. "How odd of God to make it odd," I say.

My main reason, though, for this latest tally into blondness is that my husband is a gentleman, and the tastes of gentlemen are well known.

RUTH GLEDHILL

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# Made in Britain? Don't be silly

As a new superconductor facility opens  
Nigel Hawkes reports on fears that  
Britain is losing a lead it once had

**F**ive years after the discovery of high-temperature superconductors, a technology that could revolutionise much of life, Britain is about to open a purpose-built laboratory to study them.

The centre at Cambridge has been a long time coming, although research has been going on in corners of existing laboratories while the scientists waited. But the feeling is growing that Britain is about to miss out again. When the first big products reach the market, they are unlikely to be stamped Made in Britain.

For years, superconductivity was a laboratory curiosity. Kammerlingh Onnes, the Dutch physicist, discovered in 1911 that if he cooled a metal conductor sufficiently, its resistance to the flow of electricity disappeared.

The trouble was that the temperatures involved were only a few degrees above absolute zero; there seemed no point of making use of the phenomenon. In the 1960s, the first powerful magnets based on superconductors were developed. They are used in the magnetic resonance imaging machines in hospitals, and in the insights of particle accelerators.

Next came the exciting development, in 1987, of a new class of superconductors, made of ceramics not metals, operating at far higher temperatures. Within months, the temperature had been raised to -179 C, a world away from the -250 C of early superconductors.

The difference meant the new "high temperature" superconductors could be cooled by liquid nitrogen, rather than by the costlier liquid helium. A magnetic imaging machine using old superconductors may contain \$100,000 worth of helium and insulation, and refrigeration costs are at least \$50,000 a year. At liquid nitrogen temperatures, the magnets would cost a tenth as much to cool and operate. The way was opened for a whole range of superconducting devices, from ultra-fast electronic circuits to trains suspended above tracks by magnetic fields. Electrical machines based on

superconductors would operate without losses, and the transmission of electricity might also be revolutionised. Five years later, how near are these dreams to realisation, and how well has Britain responded?

A report published last year by the National Committee for Superconductivity (NCS) said British academic work in the field was good, but insufficient. As for industry, the report concluded that "the companies that have shown any interest at all in superconducting technology are worryingly small".

While Japanese and American industry is heavily committed, British firms are marching boldly in the opposite direction. Lucas, Thorn-EMI, Plessey and STC all signed up to join research projects partly funded by the trade and industry department, but pulled out before they were completed. The department allocated \$8 million for the programme but, to devise ways of spending it, the programme had to be extended to five years.

**M**uch more is being spent elsewhere. The NCS report estimated US spending at \$300 million a year, Japanese at \$200 million, German \$70 million and Britain \$20 million to 25 million. Spending in the US and Japan has since continued to rise rapidly.

The irony is that when superconductivity was an unfashionable subject, Britain did rather well. Almost half of all first-generation superconducting products worldwide were British. But these were specialty products; the next generation should tap into the mass market, where big rewards lie.

Yao Liang, director of the Cambridge centre, which is being opened tomorrow, blames the recession for British industry's reluctance to plunge in. "Superconductivity has enormous potential, but it will take ten to 15 years for a big market to appear," he says. "British companies have a short outlook; they tend not to invest until they think it is safe."

The centre, supported by the Science and Engineering Re-



Yao Liang, the director of the Cambridge centre, with a superconducting wire, in the purpose-built laboratory

search Council, the Universities Funding Council and built on land at the Cavendish Laboratory, provided by the university, brings together scientists from a variety of disciplines.

Research began in 1988, long before the building was complete, and already the centre has achieved successes, including the world's highest-temperature superconductor, which operates at -145 C.

Dr Liang says that the research will be split half and half between fundamental research, at which British universities have always shone, and applied work, which includes devising ways of fabricating useful devices from the new superconducting materials.

"We need fundamental under-

standing but we also need to do applied research to keep us in touch with reality," Dr Liang says.

"There are two central questions: how do the superconducting materials work, and how can we turn them into kilometre-long lengths of wire useful for in-

dustry, or thin films needed in microelectronics?"

The centre has established good links with industry, but Dr Liang is critical of the reluctance of many companies to get seriously involved. He says: "Nothing is further from the mind of British Rail than to study magnetically levitated trains."

"British Telecom takes an interest in the subject but says that as a service industry it is justified in not investing."

**I**n fact, the first products containing high-temperature superconductors are starting to appear. Birmingham university has developed a highly efficient aerial for microwave frequencies, and similar aerials are soon to be flown on an American satellite.

Devices for detecting very small magnetic fields, called Squids, have also been successfully fabricated from thin layers of high-temperature superconductors. These can be used for studying the brain by detecting

the minute magnetic fields produced by electrical currents."

The more revolutionary applications still lie ahead. John Marriage, a materials technologist of PA Consulting Group, who worked on the first large superconducting motor, built by IRD in Newcastle, says that all established engineering techniques need a very hard push to displace them.

He says: "It's all very well talking of superconducting cables running across the country, but reliability is the key. Such a network would have to work perfectly all the time. And though it is easier to cool to liquid helium than to liquid nitrogen, the difference is not dramatic enough to displace the established techniques yet."

That still seems far away. Since the excitement of 1987, transition temperatures have increased hardly at all.

Dr Liang says: "By working carefully, we can raise the transition temperatures of the present type of device by 20 to 30 C, but

that won't help very much. As for a room-temperature superconductor, we can hope for it but we cannot put a timetable on it."

The NCS report complained that, with two exceptions (Oxford Instruments and GEC), British industry was only marginally involved with projects to produce superconducting generators, energy storage machines, transformers and microelectronic devices which are going on in the United States, Japan, Germany and France.

Some industrialists share Dr Liang's "disquiet" at British industry's reluctance to jump in. Sir Martin Wood, the NCS chairman, in his introduction to the report, wrote: "We are at the stage at which the UK has sometimes faltered in other fields of endeavour, leaving the big prizes to be won overseas."

"The challenge is clear. If we do not take it up we shall have only ourselves to blame."

That was more than a year ago; but there is no sign that anybody took his words to heart.

## UPDATE People in glass . . .

A PANEL of scientists is to review the Biosphere 2 project, accused of cheating on its goal of creating a self-contained world in an Arizona glasshouse. The panel will examine charges of fraud made by a former employee of Space Biospheres Ventures who claims computer programs were designed so data could be altered.

### Space silence

JAPAN'S first environmental satellite, JERS1, developed a problem only hours after last Tuesday's launch. The instruction was sent to open its antenna, but no acknowledgement was received. The satellite is to observe weather patterns for two years.

### Dirty as snow

ELLESmere Island in the Arctic is littered with rubbish, much of it from scientific expeditions that went to study its pristine beauty. In a 750-mile crossing of the island, a Canadian expedition counted 61 empty petrol drums, 41 rusting food cans, 14 vehicle parts, seven food crates, six recent news magazines, five bin bags (empty), as well as letters 3m across spelling a sexual slang word intended to guide a helicopter to its landing spot. In *Nature*, Dr Robert France, of McGill university, reports finding one piece of debris every two and a half miles, despite the island, though as big as Britain, having only 100 permanent residents.



### Late extra

A BARRAGE of ridicule has forced Trenton, New Jersey, to lift a ban on undercooked eggs in restaurants because of salmonella poisoning fears. The town had ruled against the use of raw eggs in sauces, salads and other foods. The new regulations allow restaurants to prepare and serve raw or undercooked egg dishes.

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

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For your official entry form phone Blenheim PEL on 081-742 2828, or write to *Times Competition*, Blenheim PEL, 630 Chiswick High Road, London W4 5BG. Closing date: 6 March 1992. Finalists will attend an interview in London Wed 18 March. Prizes will be presented on Tues 24 March at The London Secretary & Office Management Show.

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## 10 TELEVISION AND RADIO

LIFE & TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 17 1992

### BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax (75098)  
6.30 Breakfast News begins with *Business Breakfast* until 6.55 when Nicholas Witchell and Jill Dando present news and topical reports with regular business, sport, weather, regional news and travel bulletins. (4985589)  
9.05 Kirby, Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject (4010036) 9.50 *Hot Chefs*, Ken Horn prepares vegetarian fried rice (5018814)  
10.00 News, regional news and weather (5875727) 10.05 *Playdays*, For the very young (r) (15559) 10.25 *Pingu*, Animated adventures of a clumsy penguin (r) (6778814) 10.30 *No Kidding*, Quiz game show for families, hosted by Mike Smith with Kate Copstick (s) (5346165)  
11.00 News, regional news and weather (7941892) 11.05 *Rosemary Conley*, Includes a summary of how the pilot group have fared during the first 28 days of their diet. Plus low fat food during pregnancy (742665) 11.30 *People Today* presented by Miriam Stoppard and Adrian Mole, With Philip Hodson consulting on nutrition problems (322465)  
12.20 *Twenty Two Music* and chat introduced by Judi Spiers (s) (32720) 12.55 *Regional News and weather* (5024529)  
1.00 *One O'Clock News* and weather (21104) 1.30 *Neighbours*, (Ceefax) (s) (6004523)  
1.50 *Olympics '92* introduced by Helen Rollason, Action from Meribel with the women's super-giant slalom. Plus the Nordic combined team event and the women's 4 x 5km cross-country relay (3180618)  
3.50 *Day*, Animated series (r) (6696543) 3.55 *Radio Rio*, Episode nine of the 13-part comedy drama, written by Wayne Jackson (s) (6702036) 4.10 *Jacinquary*, William Rushton with Hump and Duke, the first of five stories by Anthony Duke (s) (6257765) 4.25 *Fantastic Max: Adventures of a clumby baby* (r) (3995611) 4.35 *Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles*, (Ceefax) (2282745)  
5.00 *Newround* with Juliet Morris and Krishna Guru-Murthy (Ceefax) (s) (5310036)  
5.35 *Neighbours* (r) (713933). Northern Ireland: *Inside Ulster*  
6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Peter Sissons and Molina Stuart, (Ceefax) Weather (494)  
6.30 *Regional News Magazines* (746). Northern Ireland: *Neighbours*



Stand-in for Wogan: Gloria Hunniford calls the chat (7.00pm)

7.00 *Wogan With Gloria Hunniford*. Among tonight's guests is Hollywood actor Nick Nolte and Jason Gould, son of Barbara Streisand and Elliott Gould. Music is provided by Seal (5614)  
7.30 *Watchdog*, Consumer affairs series presented by Lynn Faulds Wood and John Stapleton (330)  
8.00 *May To December*, Underhand age-gap comedy romance starring Anton Rodgers and Lesley Dunlop. Last in the repeat run. A new series begins next month (5552)  
8.30 *Wildlife On One: Barnacles of Crude and Wallaroos*. From Bambo Island, off the tip of north-west Australia, a pleasing story of how engineers have managed to drill for oil without disturbing the island's collection of rare animals. Narrated by David Attenborough, (Ceefax) (s) (4965)  
9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Martyn Lewis, (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (3982)  
9.30 *Panorama*. David Dimbleby chairs a debate from Edinburgh on the future of Scotland's government. Among those taking part are Ian Lang, the Scottish secretary, Donald Dewar, Labour's Scottish spokesman, Alex Salmond, leader of the Scottish National party, and Malcolm Bruce of the Liberal Democrats (20014)  
10.10 *Olympics '92* presented by Desmon Lynam. The climax of the ice dancing competition from Albertville (8423272)  
11.40 *Advice Shop*. A look at the visiting procedures for the children of prisoners (r) (532382)  
12.00 *Weather* (795954). Ends at 12.05pm  
2.00 *The Way Ahead*, John Murray explains the new benefits for the disabled that come into effect in April (3875876). Ends at 2.15pm

**SATELLITE**  
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@ Via the Astra and Marco Polo satellites.  
News on the hour. 8.00am News (1402277)  
9.30 *Sky News Phone* (72971) 10.05 *Day* (20014) 10.30 *News at Ten* (13011) 11.30 *Evening Report* (46930) 12.30 *Good Morning America* (56271) 2.30 *Postscript* (Live) (30258) 3.15 *Point of View* (56272) 4.00 *Newsround* (795954) 4.30 *Blue Peter*, Young people's magazine (Ceefax) (s) (5310036)  
5.35 *Neighbours* (r) (713933). Northern Ireland: *Inside Ulster*  
6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Peter Sissons and Molina Stuart (Ceefax) Weather (494)  
6.30 *Regional News Magazines* (746). Northern Ireland: *Neighbours*

New - Lease to Lessee (28049) 10.00 Maude (41494) 10.30 *Young Doctors* (64611) 11.00 *The Bold and the Beautiful* (22659) 11.30 *The Young and the Restless* (12240) 12.00 *Days of Our Lives* (22654) 12.30 *Ames' World* (22553) 2.00 *Wife of the Week* (7005762) 2.45 *Wife of the Week* (56768) 3.00 *Giulietta Speciale* (21578) 3.45 *DJ Kez Show* (21562) 5.00 *Entertainment* (21562) 5.45 *Wife of the Week* (56768) 6.00 *Wife of the Week* (56769) 6.45 *Giulietta Speciale* (21578) 7.00 *Love at First Sight* (4975) 7.30 *AFN 25th Anniversary* (26239) 10.00 *Postscript* (Live) 10.30 *Postscript* (795954) 11.00 *Postscript* (795954) 11.30 *Postscript* (795954) 12.00 *Postscript* (795954) 12.30 *Postscript* (795954) 1.00 *Love at First Sight* (4975) 2.00 *Postscript* (795954) 2.30 *Postscript* (795954) 3.00 *Postscript* (795954) 3.30 *Postscript* (795954) 4.00 *Postscript* (795954) 4.30 *Postscript* (795954) 5.00 *Postscript* (795954) 5.30 *Postscript* (795954) 6.00 *Postscript* (795954) 6.30 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